

HORSFORD'S

1896

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Hardy Ornamentals

Herbaceous Plants
Bulbs Ferns

Shrubs
and Vines

HORSFORD'S NURSERIES

(F. H. HORSFORD)

U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

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The following are a few of the public gardens and institutions which have had plants from my nurseries :

West Chicago Park Commission, Chicago, Illinois.	Park Commission, Hartford, Conn.
National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.	Botanical Laboratory, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Department of Public Parks, N. Y. City.	Botanic Garden, Jena, Germany.
World's Columbian Exposition Grounds, Chicago.	Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo Botanic Garden, West Seneca, near Buffalo, N. Y.	Park Commission, Rochester, N. Y.
Cambridge Park Commission, Cambridge, Mass.	Lake Park, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Cambridge Water Works, Cambridge, Mass.	Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee Parks, Louisville, Ky.
Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England.	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.
Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, Eng.	Botanical Garden of Harvard College.
Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.	Department of Parks, Boston.
Imperial Botanical Gardens, Berlin, Germany.	Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Botanical Garden, Zurich, Switzerland.	Botanical Garden, Darmstadt, Germany.
Botanic Garden, Rostock, Germany.	Botanical Garden, Helsingfors, Finland.
Imperial Gardens, St. Petersburg, Russia.	Royal Botanical Garden, Stockholm, Sweden.
	Botanical Garden, Vienna, Austria.
	Botanical Garden, Amsterdam, Holland.

Introduction.



WHEN the distance is not too great, I advise my customers to order their plants by express, unless the order is for the heaviest class of stock in sufficient quantities to exceed a hundred pounds; in such cases, if ordered early, plants could go by freight. A customer in San Francisco, who ordered a miscellaneous lot of plants by freight, writes as follows: "They were twenty-one days on the way, but owing to your admirable system of packing I found them all in good condition." For so long a journey in spring, plants should start early.

Express rates on nursery stock have been greatly reduced recently, and from here I am able to send plants very reasonably via the National Express Company. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cts., with 3 cts. for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cts., with 2½ cts. for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cts., and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company the expense will be more.

So many of my patrons have taken the trouble, during the year, to speak a good word for my plants, that a good portion of my last fall's orders were sent me in this way. I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of such kindness. This kind of advertising, by one's customers, I believe is the very best, and I shall try to execute your commands as satisfactorily in the future as in the past; so that if you have occasion to mention me at all to your friends, it will be in a manner advantageous to my trade.

You who have not yet given me a trial order, and hesitate to do so, possibly on account of the distance, cost of transportation, etc., should consider the advantage of having plants from this cold climate. It is not only an advantage to have them proved sufficiently hardy here, but also to have them reared and acclimated here. Northern-grown stock of all kinds has already a reputation. How much more, then, may hardy perennial plants claim on this account!

My prices include boxing, packing and delivery to the nearest freight, post or express office, but do not include postage. Following the price of a plant will be found one of the following letters: a, b, c, d and e, which stand for 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c., indicating the amount of postage per doz. If the letter a comes after the price, it means that if the plant is to go by mail, 5 cts. should be added to the price of the plants for each dozen. If the letter e follows price, then 25 cts. per doz. should be added. When no letter follows, the plant is too large for mailing. These rates for postage are simply estimates. If when the plants are sent it is found that too much has been sent, extras will be added to cover this or the excess of postage returned. Seeds are an exception, however, and are prepaid at prices given. In ordering, please use the order blank and envelope, and write full address plainly.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by post office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in larger quantities lower prices will be given if my stock is sufficient.

Address

F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

HARDY PERENNIALS FROM SEED.

HARDY PERENNIALS are not generally so easily grown from seed as annuals. Many of them are slow in coming up, and when once up are quite tender until they attain fairly good size. In a light, mellow soil some do very well planted at once in the open ground, but others need the protection of a cold frame until they have sufficient roots to withstand the sun. Gress is, no doubt, the best covering if closely cared for, but I like the protecting-cloth quite as well. If the sun comes out unusually hot, and the glass is down, the plants may be killed in a short time, but with the cloth there is no danger. A light cotton will answer when only a small frame is used. It is best to have two frames, so the seedlings may be transplanted as soon as they are of sufficient size. This should be done as soon as a few roots are formed, and before they begin to crowd. The seeds may be sown in pots or in rows. If in rows, the soil in the frame should be rich, light and mellow. A mixture of light, sandy loam and leaf-mold is excellent. If they are sown in pots, these should be filled a quarter or a third with crocks or small stones to insure good drainage, and the balance with a good, rich soil, such as has been advised for the rows, and in which the seed is sown. After the first transplanting the seedlings need a little more light, especially after two or three days, and if the weather is mild the covering may be raised, admitting light and air. I like two or three grades of the protecting-cloth, using the heaviest at first, and the thinner, which admits more light and air, after the plants have become stronger. If everything has gone well with them, the young seedlings will do to go outside in four to six weeks after the first transplanting; but the covering should be left off three or four days previous to this, in order to harden them off before the change. By giving the young seedlings a little exposure beforehand, and shading afterwards, I have had fairly good success in transplanting outside at first; but I like much better the plan of transplanting into the frame first, and then outside, as the plants seem enough better to pay for the extra work. When perennials are sown in autumn many come up with the first warm days of spring.

THE ROCK GARDEN.

THIS class of gardening is receiving much more attention in America than in former years. It is not only quite essential in the landscape development of many places, but it enables the cultivator to manage successfully many species that he might never otherwise succeed with in level culture. A conical rockery that would cover a six-foot circle would afford room for a great many more plants on its larger surface—at least three times as many—as the six-foot circle would accommodate were a bed made on the ground instead of the rockery; besides, a greater variety might be grown. The perfect drainage which the rockery would afford would be just the requirement which might be lacking for some species in the level bed. In building such a rockery, a conical mound of earth is made to cover the foundation, and stones are laid, first around the bottom, then above those embedded in this mound, around and one above another, until the whole surface has been gone over, leaving larger and smaller pockets between the stones, in which the plants are to be placed. It is well, when the stones are being laid, to add directly under and among them a prepared soil of 5 or 6 inches composed of leaf-mold, good, rich loam and broken granite or other small broken stone.

PROTECTING PLANTS.

ILIKE a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature in many instances provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants. Yet, we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter, nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With hardy perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to the coldest climate—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing. But a covering of 2 or 3 inches of swale or beaver meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snow bank. A few of the more tender sorts may need 3 inches of forest leaves under the hay. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, 6 to 10 inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

COLLECTIONS.

State which the collection is for, when ordering.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$5.00;	two of each,	\$9.00;	three of each,	\$12.00
25 " " " " " "	3.00;	" " " " " "	5.00;	" " " " " "	6.50
13 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$3.00;	two of each,	\$5.00;	three of each,	\$6.50
20 " " " " " "	2.15;	" " " " " "	4.00;	" " " " " "	5.00
12 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

→ HARDY PERENNIALS. ←

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). These hardy species are easily grown, and flourish in ordinary garden soil.



Achillea, "The Pearl."

A. (filipendula) Eupatorium. A native of Caucasus. Flower heads brilliant yellow, in large corymbs, often 5 inches wide; grows 4 to 5 feet high. A fine plant for the back of the border. 15 cts. each. d.

A. "The Pearl." This splendid variety of *A. ptarmica* is one of the finest introductions for many years. It is very useful for cutting, producing its large, handsome flowers in the greatest profusion. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

A. ptarmica. (Double.) A fine species, with double white flowers; fine for cutting. 15 cts. each. c.

ACTÆA alba (White Baneberry). About 2 feet high. Flowers white, in early spring; fruit ivory white. Useful for shade or rock-work. 15 cts. each. c.

A. spicata, var. rubra. Flowers white, much as in the preceding, followed by the cherry-red fruit. 20 cts. each. d.

ACONITUM Napellus (Little Turnip). Common Monk's-Hood. Flowers blue, large, in a terminal raceme. A virulent poison to other human being or cattle, and should be planted where no danger is likely to arise from its presence. 15 cts. each. a.

A. Columbianum. A species from California and Oregon. 10 cts. each. a.

A. autumnale. Late-blooming; flowers large, showy, dark blue. 20 cts. each. b.

ADONIS vernalis. One of the finest of early spring-flowering plants. Flowers golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide, in great abundance, on short stalks. A native of Europe. It needs a moist, sandy loam, and should not be disturbed when established. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.50 per doz. b.

ÆTHIONEMA cordifolium. A pretty little plant, with rosy pink flowers in terminal racemes. A native of Asia Minor. 20 cts. each. c.

A. Persica. 20 cts. each.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria (Mullein Pink). A native of South Europe. 1 to 2 feet high, with red and white flowers. Very useful for planting dry hill-sides or in the wild garden. Strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. flos-Jovis. This plant attains a height of about 2 feet. Flowers rose-colored, continuing for a long time in bloom; fine for cutting. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ALETRIS farinosa (American Star-Grass, or Colic-Root). Forms tufts of lance-shaped leaves, clustered at the base. Flowers in long spikes, white, bell-shaped. Fine for hot, sandy situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

ALYSSUM Alpestre (argenteum). A nice little tufted species 3 inches high, from Southern Europe; flowers yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. saxatile (Golden Tuft). A native of Eastern Europe, with yellow flowers in close corymbose heads. A common, showy spring plant, about a foot high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A fine spring-blooming perennial, useful for bedding, massing or rock-work. 25 cts. each. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A. Wiersbeckii. A native of Asia Minor, which grows about 18 inches high, bearing a racemose corymb of yellow flowers. Fine for planting among shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

AMIANTHIUM muscatoxium (Fly Poison). A North American plant, growing in open woods, bearing a handsome raceme of white flowers, turning greenish with age. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.



Alyssum saxatile.

ANCHUSA Italica. Flowers bright blue or purple, in paniced racemes. 3 to 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

A. ochroleuca. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

A. incarnata. This is a variety of *A. officinalis*, with flesh-colored flowers. 10 cts. each. *c.*

ANEMONES. The Anemones belong to the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and constitute an extensive genus of very ornamental hardy perennials. They delight in a rich, sandy loam, but most varieties will thrive in ordinary garden soil. Some are suitable for borders, while others thrive best on the rockery, most of them preferring a damp and partially shady situation. They also make admirable pot plants if given light, rich soil.

A. montana. Flowers violet, very showy. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

A. sylvestris. Flowers white. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. nemorosa (Wind-Flower). A low-growing little native plant, with white flowers. Needs a little shade and a light, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

A. nemorosa rubra. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a.*

A. pulsatilla. A fine British species, well-suited for the open border or rock-work. Flowers generally violet. Grows 6 to 10 inches high; needs dry situation and well-drained soil. 15c. each. *b.*

A. Pennsylvanica. Pretty white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

A. vernalis. Flowers violet inside, whitish outside, and covered with silky down. Not a very strong species. Thrives best in peat and loam compost. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*



Anemone Pennsylvanica.

ANEMONELLA Thalictroides (*Thalictrum Anemonoides*). 6 to 9 inches high, from a cluster-thickened root-stalk. Flowers in umbels, white, very early; fine for shady situations. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. *a.*

ANTHEMIS orbilica (Chamomile). Pretty daisy-like flowers in great abundance. 12 cts. each. *d.*

A. tinctoria. An English species, about 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Flowers pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; plant about 15 inches high. A very free-blooming native of Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). It would be difficult to say too much in favor of this genus of plants. They generally prefer moist and sandy situations, with free sunlight. Ordinary garden soil will answer for most species, but a few of the more delicate species need sand and leaf-mold.

A. atropurpurea (Siberian Columbine). Flowers dark purple or bluish violet; plant $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. A border plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. corulea. A somewhat tender Rocky Mountain species, which needs protection in winter. Very handsome. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.*

A. corulea lutea. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

A. corulea hybrida. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. Canadensis (Common Wild Columbine). 9 to 18 inches high, bearing red and yellow flowers an inch long. A charming wild flower; fine for the rockery or border. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

A. glandulosa. One of the best of this genus, and one of the most attractive of all hardy perennials. Flowers large, rich, deep blue, with pure white corolla. Should be in every collection of hardy plants. 15 cts. each. *d.*



Aquilegia.

AQUILEGIA chrysantha. A fine Rocky Mountain species, quite hardy and easy of culture. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and forms a bush 2 or more feet wide, which is full of rich, golden yellow flowers for two months or more. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. vulgaris (Common English Columbine). This species is variously colored. A handsome and hardy species. 10 cts. each. d.

A. vulgaris alba. This is the white-flowered variety of the common English Columbine. Pretty for borders. 15 cts. each. d. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A. vulgaris, Double White. A very beautiful Columbine. The large, showy, double flowers are fine for cutting. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

A. oxysepala. I am greatly pleased with this plant. It is the first to bloom, is dwarf but stocky, and produces an abundance of large, charming blue and white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

A. atra hybrida. A pretty double-flowered form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. d.

A. viridiflora. A taller species, with light purplish flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

A. Sibirica. Flowers purple. Fine for the rocky. 15 cts. each. d.



Astilbe Japonica.

ARENARIA caespitosa. Dense tufts of fine green leaves; flowers small, white. Nice for moist places in rockwork. 20 cts. each. c.

A. stricta. Has pretty white flowers half an inch wide. Suited to dry, rocky soil. 20 cts. each. c.

ARUNDO Donax (Great Reed). Flowers reddish, turning white. Plant grows 12 feet high under favorable conditions. Needs protection in winter. 15 cts. each.

ARMERIA maritima (Common Sea Pink). Flowers pink, rosy red or lilac. 6 to 12 inches high. Native of Britain on the coast. 15 cts. each. c.

A. Plantaginea (Sea Pink). Flowers light pink; leaves close to the ground, stem about a foot high, naked, bearing a globose head of flowers, which last a long time. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c.

ARABIS alba foliosa. 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers in terminal racemes; white. A native of Tauria and Caucasus. 15 cts. each. c.

ASARUM Canadense (Wild Ginger-Root). 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers purple, usually hidden by the leaves, and are near the ground. Not a showy plant, but interesting on account of its foliage; nice for shady locations, where few plants would thrive. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. c.

A. Virginicum. Has evergreen, shiny leaves, which add much to the beauty of the plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

A. caudatum. An Oregon plant; not very unlike the *A. Canadense* in size. 15 cts. each. c.

ASPHODELUS luteus. About 3 feet high, bearing a long spike of fragrant yellow flowers, which are very desirable. Nice for borders. 20 cts. each. b.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). A good perennial for bogs or shrubby borders, with large heads of pink flowers; fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly-Weed, or Pleurisy-Root). A very attractive native, 1 to 2 feet high, with large umbels of bright orange-yellow flowers; needs sun. 10 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. d. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 12 inches high; leaves in whorls. Flowers snowy white, in terminal corymbs. A native of Britain. 15 cts. each. c.

ASTILBE Japonica (*Spiraea Japonica*). Flowers pure white, in large, branching umbels. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Native of Japan. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

ASTER Alpinus. A handsome, hardy, European species, about 8 inches high, with bright purple flower-heads 1 to 2 inches wide. 15 cts. each. *c.*



Single Aster.

A. Douglasii. Flower-heads purple; plant 3 to 4 feet high. California. 25 cts. each. *d.*

A. laevis. A fine native, with sky-blue flowers. A native of dry wood-lands. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

A. Novæ-Angliæ. A tall, handsome species; flowers violet and purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seed, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. macrophyllus. The large-leaved Aster of our cool woods; the flowers are nearly white. It needs a rich soil. 10 cts. each. *d.*

A. undulatus. One of our most charming wild plants, with delicately tinted pale blue flowers. It is commonly found on dry ground. It is a late-blooming plant, and its flowers are often seen after the first frosts. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

A. cordifolius. A common native, with branching stems and pale blue flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

AUBRIETIA Campbelli. A vigorous-growing variety, with deep violet-blue flowers. Useful for spring bedding. 15 cts. each. *b.*

A. deltoidea. 2 to 4 inches high, with pretty purple flowers in early spring. 12 cts. each. *b.*

A. rivularia. 12 cts. each. *b.*

ASTRAGALUS Monspessulanus. This evergreen trailer is a native of Southern Europe. Flowers purplish, in spikes; varies much according to soil. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. alopecuroides. Flowers yellow, in thick, dense, ovate spikes. Plant erect, 2 to 4 feet high. A very fine species, native to Siberia. 15 cts. each. *d.*

A. dopenus. 20 cts. each.

ARUNDINARIA Metake (Bambusa Metake). 4 to 6 feet high. A handsome, hardy, much-branched species, native of Japan. Needs plenty of moisture. 50 cts. each.

BAPTISIA australis. 2 to 4 feet high, spreading; flowers blue in racemes. 25 cts. each. *c.* Seed, 8 cts. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). One of the most charming plants, and of easy culture; blooms almost constantly. The variously tinted flowers are all very pretty, and, so far as I can see, it is quite hardy. Everybody should try it. 10 cts. each. *d.*

BOCCONIA cordata (Japonica). Flowers buff-colored, numerous, in large terminal panicles. Plant 5 to 8 feet high. China. Well suited for planting among shrubs. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *e.*

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. A native of Australia. Flowers yellow, of good size, and solitary. Plant about 18 inches high. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CALLIRHOË involucrata. One of the finest trailing perennials in cultivation, which bears its large, beautiful, violet-crimson flowers in great profusion; perfectly hardy. Texas. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

C. involucrata var. linearisloba. Much resembling the former, but with flowers of a somewhat lighter color. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CAMASSIA Cusickii. A native of Oregon. A tall, many-flowered species, 3 or 4 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. Plant deep in rich soil, in sun. Probably the largest Camassia. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

C. Fraseri (Wild Hyacinth). A foot or more high. 10 cts. each. *a.*

C. osculenta. About 1 foot high; flowers blue. California. 15 cts. each. *b.*

CALYSTEGIA pubescens. Flowers flesh-colored, turning to bright rose; 2 to 3 inches wide. A native of China. A very pretty plant of climbing or trailing habit. The so-called "Double Morning Glory." 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*



Bellis perennis.

CAMPANULA. These are generally very easy of culture. The largest sorts succeed finely in any good garden soil, the Alpine species in the rockery. The seeds of annuals should be sown in early spring, and of biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring or by seed. All but one or two of the following are perennials:



Campanula.

C. Carpathica. About 10 inches high, bearing blue flowers in loose panicles. A native of Transylvania. Useful for borders or rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seed, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Carpathica alba. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seed, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Carpathica turbinata. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

C. medium (Canterbury Bells). Flowers blue, purple and white; plant 1 to 4 feet high. A biennial; fine for borders. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *d.* Seed, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. nobilis. A native of China. Grows about a foot high, with reddish violet, drooping flowers, which are crowded near the ends of the branchlets. Fine for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

C. Persicæfolia cœrulea. Flowers blue, shading to white. Plant 1 to 2 feet high; variable. 25c. ea. *c.*

C. Persicæfolia alba plena. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. *c.*

C. punctata. A Siberian species, about 18 inches high, with whitish flowers spotted with red. A border

plant. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. pyramidalis (Climbing Bellflower). Flowers pale blue or white, with a dark base; very numerous; plant 4 to 5 feet high. A native of Europe. Fine for border or pot culture. 20 cts. each. *d.*

C. Raineri. The erect flowers are blue. A native of Switzerland. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

C. strigosa. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

C. rotundifolia (Harebell). A slender species about a foot high. Flowers bright blue. 15c. ea. *b.*

C. trachelium (Throatwort). Slightly drooping flowers in a cluster, terminating the branchlets; corolla variously colored, bearded inside. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. Useful for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

C. thyrsoidea. 18 inches high; sulphur-colored. Native of the Alps. Suited to rockery 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. alliariæfolia. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CARNATION, Double Half-Hardy, Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

CATANANCHE cœrulea. A hardy perennial from Southern Europe, with blue flowers. It grows about 3 feet high, and will thrive in ordinary border soil. 15 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CENTAUREA dealbata. Flower-heads rose-color. Plant about 15 inches high. Useful for wild gardens, etc. 15c. each, 3 for 30c. *c.*

C. ruthenica (Russian). A hardy perennial, 3 feet high, with pale yellow flowers. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. Babylonica. A hardy perennial, with small but numerous yellow flower-heads. Plants clothed with white, cottony down, which adds to its attractions for the border. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. 5 to 7 feet high, with large, creamy yellow flowers. Siberia. 35 cts. each. *c.*

C. Alpina. 25 cts. each.



Carnation.

CHAMÆLIRIUM Carolinianum (Devil's Bit). A smooth herb with wand-like stems, terminated by wand-like racemes of small, bract-like flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

CASSIA Marilandica (American Senna). Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Said to be the only hardy perennial species. Thrives in any good garden soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides (Blue Cohosh, or Pappoose-Root). The foliage of this plant is dark green, and the large, dark blue berries are interesting when ripe; the flower does not amount to much. It is a plant that does well in shade. 15 cts. each. d.

CERASTIUM Boissieri. A pretty silvery leaved plant, with white, large flowers. 6 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each. c.

C. Biebersteinii. Foliage is a very bright green, in dense masses; flowers white. 20 cts. each. c.

C. tomentosum. Pretty foliage and flowers in early summer. A native of Eastern Europe. Flowers large, white; foliage silvery, forming a dense mass. 15 cts. each. c.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Black Snakeroot). Grows 4 to 6 feet high, bearing handsome elongated racemes of white flowers. A stately plant; nice for moist and shaded situations. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CLAYTONIA parviflora. A small western species, which is pretty for a shady situation or for the shady portions of the rockery. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a.

C. Virginica (Virginian Spring Beauty). A low plant, 3 inches high, from a small tuberous root, bearing small, nodding, white flowers in early spring. Pretty for shady corner or the rockery. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. a.

C. Caroliniana (Common Spring Beauty). 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

COPTIS trifolia (Gold Thread). The only place for this little evergreen is in shady situations. Its shiny green leaves and pretty all-white flowers are not very conspicuous, but they thrive where others would not. Use peat or leaf-mold, with sand or loam. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. b.

CORONILLA varia. Flowers pink and white; very pretty, nice for cutting. A native of Europe; hardy. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. A first-class plant for decoration of the border or for cuttings. Free-growing, not over 2 feet high, and forms considerable of a bush, which is almost hidden with fine white flowers. Flowers very durable when cut. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. One of the finest hardy perennials. The large, bright, golden yellow flowers are borne in great profusion; valuable for cutting. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds; 5 cts. per pkt.

C. grandiflora. I take this to be a form of *C. lanceolata*, but with more the flowers are larger and more numerous. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. verticillata. A distinct species, smaller, but blooms after the others, with many fine, bright yellow flowers. 15c. each. c.

CYCLAMEN, European. The common Swiss autumn-flowering Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established. Fine for rock-work. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. b.

C. hederifolium. A strong species, varying in foliage and in color of flowers, which are of various shades, from bright rose to deep crimson. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.

C. repandum. A native of South Europe. Flowers rosy red, with purple at base. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. a.

DAHLIA variabilis. Double. 15 cts. each. d.



Coreopsis lanceolata.

DALIBARDA repens. A small, creeping evergreen, with white flowers. Plant in shade. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.



DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). These thrive to a certain extent in any ordinary garden soil, but like many other garden plants, the finest results can be gained only by giving them special care. It is necessary to work the soil to a good depth, with plenty of well-composted manure mixed in. Give each plant plenty of room. The taller species are fine for the back of the mixed border, where they make a superb show in blooming time.

D. altissimum. 15c. each. c. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.
D. intermedium. 20 cts. each. c.
D. Mackianum. 20 cts. each. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Nuttallii. 15 cts. each. c.
D. Cashmerianum. Dwarf; 10 to 18 inches high. Flowers a distinct pale blue. 20 cts. each. c.
D. Chinensis. 15 cts. each. c.
D. alpinum. 12 cts. each. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Dianthus plumarius.

DIANTHUS (Pink). These succeed very well in ordinary rich, loamy soil. If, however, large flowers are desired, it is necessary to prepare a bed for them. It should be raised above the common level, and made up of turf-loam, loam-mold and well-composted manure. If the soil is naturally heavy, enough sand should be used to counteract this. When large blooms are desired, a portion of the blooms should be removed. This, however, is not necessary for border decoration, where rich masses of bright bloom are more desirable than superior individual flowers.

D. arenarius. A very pretty species from the north and eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. attenuatus. A fine species, with good-sized pink flowers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c.

D. atrorubens. Flowers dark red, rather small; south and eastern Europe. 12 cts. each. d.

D. Bamaticus. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. d.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). Of this splendid old-fashioned plant, I offer the best mixture 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. bicolor. From 1 to 2 feet high; flowers solitary, white above, lead-colored beneath. Southern Russia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. e.

D. cæsius (Cheddar Pink). Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Plant very glaucous. Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Caucasicus. 110 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. caryophyllus (Carnation). 20 cts. each. e.

D. conicus. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. carthusianorum. Flowers half an inch wide, dark pink. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. cruentus (Atrococcineus). Flowers bloody scarlet; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

D. Gallicus. Flowers white, livid at base; plant about 6 inches high. Western France. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

D. ornatus. 15 cts. each. d.

D. plumarius (Pheasant's Eye). 9 to 12 inches high; flowers various colors. A native of eastern Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Seguierii. A species from southeastern Europe and Asia. About 12 inches high, with rosy purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. e.

D. superbus. Pale rose-colored; fragrant, especially at night. 9 to 18 inches high. Europe and Asia. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Dianthus barbatus.

DIANTHUS sylvestris (The Wood Pink). 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. versicolor. 15 cts. each. *e.*

D. hybridus. Handsome pale pink flowers an inch wide. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. viscidus. Flowers pale, half an inch wide. 10 cts. each. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

DICENTRA cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). Leaves delicate; flowers nearly white. 10c. each, \$1 per doz. *a.*

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). This fine old garden plant is one of the best hardy perennials for borders, margins of shrubbery, etc. 25 cts. each. *e.*

D. eximia. 6 to 10 inches high. Flowers reddish purple; foliage very pretty. 25c. each. *d.*

D. formosa. This comes from Oregon. Has pinkish flowers, blooming later than the rest. 20 cts. each. *d.*

DICTAMNUS fraxinella rubra. A pretty hardy perennial, native to eastern Europe. 12 to 18 inches high, with a terminal raceme of pale purple flowers. Easy of culture, but preferring dry soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

D. fraxinella alba. Much like the preceding, but with white flowers. 25 cts. each. *e.*

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). A charming native, 6 to 15 inches high, with rose or sometimes white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or sun. 15 cts. each. *c.*

D. Hendersoni. Small. From Oregon and Washington. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

D. Jeffreyanum. A fine kind from Oregon. 15 cts. each. *c.*

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). An easy class of plants to cultivate. Ordinary garden soil suits. My plants are fine and strong.

D. gloxinæflora. There are several colors of this most lovely Foxglove, offered as vars. *alba*, *lilacina*, *rosea*, *rubra* and *purpurea*, all of which are very fine. But I find it almost impossible to get seed that is strictly pure. With *alba* will come a few that are not strictly true, and so with all. I therefore offer this variety (I suppose it is a large-flowered form of the *D. purpurea*) in mixed colors, and I believe my patrons will be better pleased than to have the varieties not generally of pure colors. A dozen or two will give a fine assortment. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. ferruginea. Tall biennial. Height 4 to 6 feet. Native of Europe. 15 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. Sibirica (Siberian Foxglove). Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

D. lanata (Woolly Foxglove). 2 to 3 feet high; leaves deep green; flowers in dense racemes, gray, having an orchidaceous appearance; downy, the tips white or sometimes purplish. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. lutea. 12 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. In mixture. 8 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz. *e.*



Dicentra cucullaria.



Digitalis.



Funkia. (See page 12.)

DRABA borealis. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

D. aizoides. 2 or 3 inches high; flowers yellow. Nice tufts. 15 cts. each. *b.*

DRACOCEPHALUM Altaianse. A native of Siberia. 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers blue, nearly 2 inches long. 10 cts. each. *d.*

D. Ruyschianum. Flowers purplish in color, 1 inch long. Height about 2 feet. A native of Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

D. nigricans. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *d.*

D. Virginicum. 10 cts. each. *c.*

ECHINOPS (exaltatus) commutatus. Plants 5 to 7 feet high; flower-heads white or nearly so. Native of Austria. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

E. Ritro. 3 feet high. Flowers blue, in summer; very ornamental. South Europe. Strong plants, 20 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Cone-Flower). Sometimes called "Black Sampson" in medical use. 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. 15 cts. each. *c.*

EPIMEDIUM (Barronwort). Are well suited for rock-work, and like a compost of fresh loam and peat. *d.*

E. Muschianum rubrum. A native of Japan. Flowers in short, close, simple racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

E. violaceum. A handsome variety of *E. macranthum*, with pale violet flowers; very pretty. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

E. sulphureum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

EREMURUS robustus. Flowers peach-colored, in an elongated raceme. Plant 8 to 9 feet high; a beautiful and striking plant. Set about a foot deep, with some protection in winter. \$1.80 ea.

ERIGERON glaucus. A pretty perennial of western North America, bearing heads of purple flowers in summer and autumn. Height 6 to 12 inches. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. Flowers pale yellow, scarcely scented. A native of the Alps of Jura. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

E. pulchellum. Flowers sulphur-yellow; plant about a foot high; a pretty perennial, compact in growth. 10 cts. each. *c.*

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. A grand and handsome plant, suitable for any position in the flower-border. It is quite hardy and a strong-growing species, about 3 feet high, with handsome, shiny, lacinated foliage and heads of amethystine-blue flowers. 10c. ea, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

ERYTHERONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet). About a dozen or fifteen kinds of this very interesting plant are grown here, but as they can only be transplanted with success in late summer or autumn, I will not offer them until my autumn supplement is sent out, about Sept. 1st.

EULALIA Japonica variegata. A very ornamental hardy grass, well suited for growing in tubs or large pots. An excellent border plant. 3 feet. 30 ets. each. *e*.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). 2 to 3 feet, high-branched, bearing many pure white bracts around the true flowers; a pretty plant, and useful for cutting. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets., \$1.25 per doz. *b*.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). These handsome, hardy herbaceous plants have solitary flowers in the axils of their bracts, forming a raceme. Their broadly ovate or cordate leaves are as attractive as the flowers. Fine for the lawn, shrubbery border, heds or rock-work. The ground should be spaded to a good depth and well-enriched with composted manure before planting.

F. subcordata (White Plantain Lily). Valuable because it blooms late in autumn. 25c. each. *c*.

F. Thomas Hogg. One of the very best. Foliage banded by pure white; flowers large, purplish lilac, in September. 20 ets. each, 2 for 35 ets. *d*. Seeds, 10 ets. per pkt.

F. undulata variegata. Foliage erinkled, variegated with white. 25 ets. each. *d*.

FRITILLARIA imperialis (Crown Imperial). 12 ets. each, 2 for 20 ets. *c*.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Flower-heads yellow and red, 2 to 3 inches wide; plant a foot or two high. A native of the United States. One of the finest and most showy perennials; fine for cutting, and blooms a long time. 15 ets. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Gnaphalium leontopodium.

Washington and Oregon, with rose-purple flowers nearly an inch wide. It needs a covering of leaves or hay in winter; with such protection, does well in any soil. 25 ets. each. *d*.

G. sanguineum. A nice border or rock-plant. Flowers large, deep crimson-purple, produced in great profusion all summer. Europe and Western Asia. 15 ets. each. *d*.

GNAPHALIUM leontopodium (Edelweiss). This is the plant so largely collected for sale by the peasants of Switzerland. It likes firm, well-drained, sandy soil. Nice for exposed rock-work. The terminal flower-heads are enveloped in woolly bracts. Height 6 inches. 25 ets. each. *c*.

GALAX aphylla (Southern Coltsfoot). A pretty overgreen, with shining leaves. Its wand-like spikes of small but rather pretty white flowers are inferior to its foliage. 15 ets. each, \$1.20 per doz. *d*.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. A very showy and interesting species. 20 ets. each. *d*.

GENTIANA (Gentian). These are among the most beautiful of hardy plants. They need plenty of moisture during their growth, though perfect drainage is necessary. A deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed and around the plants, is a good preparation for them. They will do well near the base of a rockery.

G. Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). A strong-growing northern species, with blue flowers an inch long, in clusters. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets. *d*.

G. Andrewsiana, var. ovata. A handsome variation on above. 20 ets. each. *c*.

G. Pneumonanthe (Wind-Flower). Flowers deep blue; plants 6 to 12 inches high. A native of Britain. 15 ets. each, 2 for 25 ets. *c*.

G. Thibetica. 25c. each. *d*. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

G. eruciata. Flowers pale blue, in clusters. 25 ets. each. *d*.

G. angustifolia. A slender species, 6 to 15 inches high, with narrow leaves and azure-blue flowers. 20 ets. each. *c*.

G. saponaria (Soapwort Gentian). Taller, with light blue flowers; later in flowering. 25c. ea. *c*.

G. calycosa. 20 ets. each. *c*.

GYPHOPHILA paniculata. A pretty perennial, native of Europe. 2 to 3 feet high, bearing its very numerous small whitish flowers in panicles. 12 ets. each, 2 for 20 ets.

G. repens. 6 inches high; flowers white or pale rose. A native of the Alps. A fine rock plant. 15 ets. each. *c*.

G. rigida. 15 ets. each. *c*.

GERANIUM inaevisum. A handsome species from

HELIANTHUS *orgyalis*. Plant 6 feet high; flower-heads yellow. A very graceful autumnal-flowering perennial. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. c.

H. latiflorus. Handsome bright yellow flowers. 20 cts. each d.

H. Maximiliani. A native of Texas. 6 to 8 feet high. A free bloomer, requiring plenty of room. The last to flower. 25 cts. each, c.

HELLEBORUS *niger* (Christmas Rose). About 6 to 15 inches high, with large, nearly white flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Thrives in moist garden soil, but prefers rich, well-drained but moist loam. It is said that a good top-dressing of well-composted manure, put on after flowering, is very beneficial. 25 cts. each, c.

H. purpurascens. 6 to 10 inches high; flowers purplish red, 2 inches wide. A variety of *H. odoratus*. 15 cts. each, c.

HEPATICA (Liverwort). These are very charming early-flowering plants, which thrive best in a rich, well-drained soil and partial shade. They do better when left undisturbed year after year, and form larger clumps.

H. acutiloba, or *angulosa*. A fine species, coming into flower about as soon as the snow melts in spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. c. I can supply very fine clumps of this and the next one at \$5 per 100.

H. triloba. A fine native of our woods, com-

ing into bloom in early spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. c.

H. triloba, White. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

H. triloba, Blue. Many different and delicate shades from lavender to azure. 12c. ea., \$1 per doz. c.

H. triloba, Red. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

H. triloba, Double Red. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c.

HESPERIS *matronalis* (Damask Violet, or Damsy's Rocket). Flowers various, sweet-scented in the evening; plant 2 to 3 feet high. A native of south Europe and Russian Asia. A handsome perennial; useful for borders. Fine, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily).

H. Dumortieri. Orange-yellow flowers, tinged brown. 1 to 1½ feet high. Japan and Siberia. 25 cts. each, d.

H. fulva. Flowers about 3 inches wide; plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

H. flava. Flowers orange-yellow, fragrant; plant 2 feet high. South Europe, Siberia and Japan. 20 cts. each, d.

HELIOPSIS *laevis* (Ox-Eye). Flower-heads yellow, showy; plant 1 to 4 feet high. 15c. each, c.

HIBISCUS *moscheutos*. This handsome malvaceous plant grows about 3 feet high, and bears many large rose-colored flowers, often 6 inches wide, much resembling a hollyhock. It is a fine bog-plant, but thrives in any good loamy or sandy soil. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

H. Californicus. Handsome large white flowers, with reddish purple center. 25 cts. each, c.

H. militaris. About the same height as *Moscheutos*, with rose-colored flowers, but they do not expand as much as that species, and are not so showy. Moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.



Helianthus.



Helleborus niger.

HOUSTONIA purpurea. 8 to 15 inches high, with numerous small white flowers all summer. Thrives in sun and shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

H. cœrulea (Bluets). Low tufted plant, 3 to 5 inches high, with handsome pale blue flowers in spring. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz. *c.*

HYDRASTIS Canadensis (Orange-Root). More interesting on account of its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit, which lasts a long time, than for its flowers. The latter are greenish white, and not showy, but the plant does admirably in the shade, and for this reason is quite useful. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*



German Iris.

HYACINTHUS candicans. Flowers pure white, large, funnel-shaped; drooping and fragrant racemes a foot long, in strong specimens. A fine hardy bulb; a native of South Africa. Easy of culture in any rich garden soil. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *d.*

HYPOXIS erecta (Star Grass). Flowers yellow; likes partial shade, and is quite showy and distinct. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *a.*

HYPOLEUCA Helvetia. Bright yellow flowers resembling the dandelion, but are four times as large. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

IBERIS Gibraltarica. Flowers white; usually suffused with pink or red, in corymbose heads; *early spring*. 1 to 2 feet high. A showy, handsome, but straggling half-hardy evergreen. Needs good drainage. 20 cts. each. *c.*

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Flowers pure white, in long racemes; spring and summer; 9 to 12 inches high. Well adapted to every style of gardening, and one of the best perennials grown. Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10. per doz. *d.*

IRIS Germanica and I. Kœmpferi. Fine strong plants of these two favorite sorts. \$1 per doz. *c.*

I. prismatica. Flowers bright lilac-blue; plant 1 to 2 feet high. 10 cts. each. *c.*

I. verna. A pretty little crested species, with yellow flowers; from North Carolina. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Flowers two or three in cluster, bright lilac-blue. Needs full sunlight, with rich, damp soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

I. versicolor. 10 to 20 inches high, with handsome blue and white flowers. Does well in ordinary soil or in the bog-garden. Fine for planting out on margins of ponds or brooks. 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., or lower rates per 100. *c.*

I. cristata. A charming blue-flowered species, not only on account of its flowers, but its dark, fresh green foliage is very fine. It is a free grower, forming dense beds of dark green foliage; very fine for the rockery. Its only fault is that it sometimes spreads beyond the limits assigned to it; yet it is not a troublesome plant to manage. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

I. Bohemica. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. Missouriensis. Lilac-purple. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. tuberosa. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *a.*

I. Susiana. 25 cts. each. *a.*

JASIONE perennis. About a foot high. Leaves rather hairy; stem erect, simple; flowers blue, dispersed in large sub-globed heads. A fine perennial. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

KRIGIA (Cynthia) Virginica. 10 inches high; flowers yellow. 15 cts. each. *c.*



(See page 18.)

LILIES.

Probably no genus of cultivated plants is so well known and highly prized as this. The species are among the grandest and most beautiful of cultivated bulbs. About all of the species are hardy in well drained soil. It is well, however, as a precaution against very severe frost, to cover the bulbs in autumn. A few inches of horse-manure, well mixed with straw, as it often is when it comes fresh from the stable, makes a very good covering; besides, the rains and melting snows carry the fertilizing strength of this down into the soil before it is removed in the spring; and thus, it answers a double purpose. Two or three inches of forest leaves, with a thin layer of stable hay to hold them in place, is also good. Some of the stronger-growing kinds are well suited for planting among shrubbery.

In the cultivation of Lilies, the first and most important requirement is good drainage. If the soil itself is not suited to the species, it may be easily modified by the use of such mixtures as sand, peat and leaf-mold, but without the drainage all such are useless. Better not to allow the bulbs to be exposed to the air or light any great length of time; the outside scales of such exposed bulbs wither, which greatly diminishes their strength. It is, therefore, generally better to obtain bulbs fresh from the nursery, which, if packed immediately after lifting in damp sphagnum moss, will stand a journey of 8 or 12 days, and arrive in the most perfect condition.

Lilies often do much better the second or third year after planting. Bulbs fresh from the nursery, taken up with their entire roots and packed so their roots do not dry or wither, do not usually take so much time to get a start. It is generally believed that the best time to set Lilies is in autumn, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Do not let the bulbs come in contact with this enriched soil. Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep nor too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then after they are up, say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. When no mulch is given, I would set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. It keeps the bulbs cool and holds the moisture.

LILIUM auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers white, with a central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots. Summer. Plant 2 to 4 feet high, with not rarely 20 flowers per plant, 8 to 12 inches wide when fully expanded; very fragrant. A splendid, grand species, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. I have a fine stock of this Lily. First size, 10 to 11 inches in circumference, fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. *e*; second size, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, nice flowering bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d*.



Lilium auratum.

L. bulbiferum. This desirable plant is a native of Europe. Stems 2 to 4 feet high, erect; flowers red, slightly cottony, about 2 1/4 inches long. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c*.

L. Brownii. Three or four flowers, sometimes 7 or 8 inches long, partially drooping; purplish outside, white within. Stem 3 to 4 feet high. 65 cts. each, 2 for \$1.10. *c*.

L. coridion. A small plant from Japan. Flowers bright yellow, with brown spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *a*.

L. concolor. Flowers bright red, about 2 inches long, in corymbs of five or six. Stem 1 to 3 feet high; bulb small. A

native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *a*.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; they do best when left undisturbed after they are once planted. Should be planted in late summer or early autumn. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz. *e*.

L. Canadense (Common Meadow Lily). Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Plant 2 to 5 feet high; easy of culture. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c*.

L. Canadense rubrum. Flowers deep red. 15c. ea. *c*.

L. Canadense flavum. Flowers clear yellow. 15c. ea. *c*.

L. cordifolium giganteum. A rare Lily from Japan. 50 cts. each. *d*.

L. Cataniae. 20 cts. each. *c*.

L. Catesbaei. A slender species from the southern states. Flowers bright orange-red. Needs moist, sandy soil and protection in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. *a*.

L. Columbianum. A small, slender species from Oregon and British Columbia. Flowers small, reddish orange. A rather pretty species, which seems to prefer a heavy loam to sandy soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. *c*.

L. Chalcedonicum. This is the old scarlet Martagon, or Turk's Cap. A most beautiful species. 35 cts. each.

L. callosum. Flowers small, bright scarlet. Stem erect, 1 to 3 feet high. Japan. 80 cts. each. *c*.

L. Carniolicum (Carniolan Lily). Flowers bright orange-yellow, sometimes turning to scarlet; about 1 1/8 inches long. June and July. Stem 2 to 3 feet, erect, stout. Native of southern Europe. 35 cts. each. *c*.

L. Dalmaticum. 25 cts. each. *d*.

L. davuricum. Flowers umbellato or shortly racemose; beautiful scarlet. Stems 2 to 3 feet high, slender. A fine Siberian species. 20 cts. each. *d*.

L. elegans incomparabile. 35 cts. each. *c*.

L. elegans somiflore-pleno. 35 cts. each. *c*.

L. elegans fulgens (Batemannian). A fine variety, having flowers blotched with red. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10 per doz. *d*.

L. elegans atropurpureum. 35 cts. each. *c*.

L. elegans (Thunbergii). Flowers pale scarlet, scarcely spotted, 5 to 6 inches wide. A fine Japanese species. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d*.

L. excelsum. Flowers yellow, tinged with dull red. Stem often 6 feet high, slender. Supposed to be a hybrid. 40 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts. *d*.

L. giganteum. 75 cts. each.



Lilium Canadense.

LILIUM Grayi. This handsome native is but little known to cultivators. It is, however, an easy one to grow in well-drained, loamy soil. Height about 2½ feet. The flower is a deep, reddish orange, quite dark, thickly spotted within; nearly horizontal. The petals do not reflex like many other species. This is a distinct and very desirable species, which will be found an acquisition. 40 cts. each, 3 for 70 cts. c.



Lilium superbum.

L. Humboldtii. Stem stout, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. There are frequently six to ten fine flowers on a stalk; flowers of a fine reddish orange color. It needs a warm, sandy soil, and requires some time to become established. 35 cts. each. c.

L. Hansonii. Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender. Flowers reddish orange four to ten in a cluster. A rare Japanese species. 75 cts. each, 2 for \$1.30. d.

L. Henryi. A fine new species recently discovered in China. Flowers orange-yellow, somewhat like those of *L. speciosum* in size and shape. One of the easiest to grow. \$2 each. d.

L. Kramerii. Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender; flowers large, white, slightly reddish, broadly funnel-shaped, 6 or 7 inches long. Very handsome. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.40 per doz. b.

L. longiflorum. This splendid species has pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long; fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

L. Leichtlinii. 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers bright yellow, with purplish red spots within, tinged with purple outside. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25. c.

L. Leichtlinii, Red. Taller, with red flowers. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1. c.

L. martagon (Turk's Cap). Flowers dull purplish red, with numerous spots of dark purple; pendulous; often 20 flowers. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. c.

L. Nepalense. Flowers of good size, funnel-shaped; yellow, tinged with deep purple; 4 to 5 inches long. Probably will not bear frost, but does finely in this climate if protected. Central Himalayas. \$1 ea. c.

L. Parryi. This handsome species from southern California and Arizona grows from 2 to 6 feet high, bearing pale yellow, fragrant, horizontal flowers, which are spotted with chocolate-red. It needs a moist, sandy soil, with a good mulch of peat. 40 cts. each. c.

L. Pardalinum. This Californian species has bright orange-red flowers, with a lighter orange center, and large purple spots on the lower half. Stems 3 to 7 feet high; fine species. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35c. c.

L. parvum. A small California species, 1 to 2 feet high, erect, slender; flowers bright orange-red. Likes a sandy soil. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. b.

L. Philadelphicum. One of our common natives. 1 to 4 feet high, with one to four bright orange-red flowers. Prefers a sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 3 for 35 cts., \$1 per doz. a.

L. pomponium aureum (L. Pyrenaicum). A fine large Lily from northern Italy and southern France. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. c.

L. pomponium rubrum. A smaller form, with scarlet flowers. 20c.

L. rubescens. A variety of Washingtonianum. 40 cts. each. c.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). This has bright orange flowers, with dark spots; 3 to 4 inches long. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. A fine native Lily. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., 25 for \$1.60. d.



Lilium speciosum.
(See page 18.)

LILIUM superbum var. Carolinianum. A smaller form, which flowers with me a little earlier. 25 cts. each. c.



Lilium tigrinum.

L. speciosum punctatum. 35 cts. each. d.

L. speciosum album. A very desirable Lily, with pure white flowers. Fine bulbs, 8 to 9 inches around, 20c. each, \$1.60 per doz. d.

L. speciosum rubrum. An elegant late-blooming Japan Lily, 1 to 3 feet high. Fine, large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

L. speciosum Melpomene. Is darker than rubrum; very handsome. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. d.

L. Tekasima. 20 cts. each. c.

L. tenuifolium. A small but beautiful early-blooming species from Siberia, 6 to 12 inches high, slender. Flowers bright scarlet, 1½ inches long. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. b.

L. tigrinum (Common Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with brown spots, 2½ to 4 inches long. Stems about 3 feet high. 8 cts. each, 2 for 15 cts., 60 cts. per doz. c.

L. tigrinum, Double. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. c.

L. tigrinum splendens. Spots on petals fewer and larger than in the others. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

L. umbellatum. Flowers bright red, with black spots. A strong, handsome hardy plant. Extra fine bulbs, 15c. each, 2 for 25c. e.

L. Wallichianum superbum. It is one of the finest trumpet-flowered species. The flowers are often 10 inches long, nearly white

outside, shaded with chocolate, and within shaded with primrose-yellow. It probably will not stand frost, but may be taken up and wintered in a cellar in sand, or covered in autumn, so as to exclude all frost. It is a native of the Himalayas. Fine bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz. d.

L. Washingtonianum. Flowers white, fragrant, tinted with purple. 40 cts. each. e.

L. Wallacei. About 15 inches high, with pretty salmon-yellow flowers, erect, and 3 to 4 inches wide. One of the surest to succeed. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.80. b.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea). One of the most beautiful hardy perennials; fine for cutting. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

L. latifolius albus. A white-flowered variety. 12 cts. each. d. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

L. rotundifolius. Flowers rose-colored, very pretty; a hardy perennial climber, a native of Taurea. 25 cts. each. b.

LEPACHYS pinnata. A pretty native. One of the Composite family; often 4 feet high; branching. The heads are single, on the ends of the branches. Flower-heads are 3 inches or more wide, and the half-drooping habit gives distinction to the plant. 20 cts. each. e. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

LEWISIA rediviva. This curious and hardy herbaceous perennial is well suited for rock-work in sun, in crevices where the roots can get moisture without stagnancy. Blooms only in the sun. Flowers usually pink, nearly white center; roots said to be edible. A dry, gravelly, sunny situation suits it. 12 cts. each. b.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star, or Button Snake-Root). A class of plants belonging to the natural order of Compositae, with purple or white flower-heads. They make pretty border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

L. cylindracea. Flower-heads purple, large. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

L. pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Flowers pale purple, in dense cylindrical spikes. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. scariosa. Flower-heads purple, nearly 2 inches wide; plant 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. d.

L. spicata. Flower-heads purple, sessile, in spikes 6 to 15 inches long; plant 1 to 2 feet high. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. A small plant from northern California. One of the Lily family. Flowers white. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). Flowers pale bluish purple. June or July. A pretty species; blooms nearly the whole season; 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz. c.

L. flavum. Flowers golden yellow, numerous, in dense branched heads. A handsome plant; not very hardy, but will withstand severe weather if slightly protected. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. d.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Flowers generally dark blue; spring and autumn. Plant about 4 feet high; a native of Columbia. 20 cts. each. d. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. perennis. A strong-growing, hardy, native perennial, with blue flowers. Likes a sandy soil. 15 cts. each. d. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Lilium Wallacei.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal-Flower).*Lobelia cardinalis.*

- L. viscaria splendens.** A beautiful form, with deep red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*
- LYSIMACHIA clethroides** (Loosestrife). This hardy plant is a native of Japan. Bears dense recurved spikes of pretty white flowers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *e.*
- MERTENSIA Alpina.** 6 to 10 inches high; flowers light blue, disposed in close or at length loose clusters; 1 to 3 clusters per stem. A fine little Alpine. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*
- M. fascicularis.** A species from Washington and Oregon. 15c. ca., 2 for 25c. *c.*
- M. Sibirica.** 6 to 18 inches high; flowers purplish blue. May to July. It varies in the color of its flowers. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*
- M. paniculata.** Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Oregon. Retains its dark green foliage longer than any other species. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*
- M. Virginica** (Virginian Cowslip). Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with large, dark green foliage, and bearing a loose panicle of rich, bluish purple flowers in early spring. If planted in spring at all, it should be early, but August or September is the better season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d.*

A fine, showy species, 2 to 5 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms, in a rather loose terminal raceme. It grows naturally in wet, boggy soils or along the margins of brooks; yet it not only answers well as a bog-plant, but thrives in any ordinary garden soil. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. *b.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Much like the preceding, but with blue flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LYCHNIS (Rose Campion). Showy class of hardy perennial plants. The following species are among the best:

L. Alpina. Flowers pink, in close, compact heads half an inch wide; plant 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. 15 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. chalcidonica. Flowers scarlet, in dense corymbose clusters, 18 to 40 inches high. Russia. Thrives best in sandy loam, well enriched with composted manure. 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. chalcidonica, White. 20c. ca. *d.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

L. grandiflora gigantea. Flowers scarlet, 2 inches wide, solitary; 8 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. diurna rosea. Flowers purplish rose, panicle terminal, many-flowered. A native of Britain. A showy and handsome species under cultivation. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

L. Haageana. Flowers scarlet, about 2 in. wide; summer. Said to be a garden hybrid, probably from *L. fulgens*. 20c. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. viscaria (German Catchfly). Flowers rosy, in close heads; about a foot high. Europe and Siberia. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

*Myosotis Victoria.* (See page 20.)

MEDDEOLA Virginia (Indian Cucumber-Root). 1 to 3 feet high; slender, with small yellowish green flowers. Fine for shade in well drained soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

MOLINA cœrulea variegata. A rather tall, tufted, hardy perennial grass. Southern Europe. An excellent bedding plant. 10 cts. each, 2 for 15 cts. *d*.

MONARDA fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 2 to 5 feet high; flowers light purple. Common westward. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c*.

M. splendens. Very similar to *M. fistulosa*, if not the same. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

M. didyma. Flowers cardinal-red; leaves hairy on both surfaces; showy. 20 cts. each. *d*.

MORINA elegans. Thrives best in a little shade. Flowers pink, crowded in whorls in the axils of the floral leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e*.

MYOSOTIS alpestris Victorix (Forget-me-not). Fine, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d*. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

M. palustris semperflorens. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d*.

M. dissitiflora alba. 10 cts. each. *d*.

ENOTHERA riparia. Flowers yellow; small, subspicate stems. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

E. fruticosa major. Flowers deep yellow, large, having broadly obcordate petals. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b*.

E. Missouriensis. A low-growing, prostrate species, with very large, light yellow flowers 3 or 4 inches wide. A showy and interesting species. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d*. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

PÆONIA Chinensis rosea. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

P. Chinensis, Double White. 25 cts. each.

P. Chinensis Potzi. 25 cts. each.

P. officinalis, Double Red. 25 cts. each.

P. Brownii. An Oregon species, with single flowers; not very showy. 15 cts. each.

P. arborea (Tree Pæonia). 30 cts. each.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bell-Flower). Plant 6 to 12 inches high; flowers large, solitary, or few at the ends of the branches, China and Japan. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d*. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. Mariosii. A recently introduced form, with large flowers and dwarfer habit than the first. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d*. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

PYRETHRUM, Double. Fine plants in mixed colors. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

P. aureum (Golden Feather).

This variety is much used for carpet beds and edgings. The fine, thick foliage has a yellowish or golden tinge. The flower buds should be picked off whenever they appear. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d*.

P. Tchihatchewii. Flower-heads with a yellowish disc and a pure white ray; small, solitary, on axillary stalks, 3 to 6 inches long. Early summer. Native of Asia Minor. Thrives nicely on slopes and dry banks. 15c. ea. *e*.

P. Caucasicum. Reddish purple. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

P. hybridum (Gloire de Nancy). Very beautiful. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d*.

PRIMULA minima (Fairy Primrose). Flowers usually rose, but occasionally white, about an inch wide; mostly solitary, but sometimes two. A very small-growing species, requiring a sandy peat and loam soil. South Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c. *b*.

P. denticulata. Flowers small, half an inch wide; dense, round umbels; bright lilac. Plant 8 to 12 inches high. Native of the Himalayas. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *d*.



Primula.

- PRIMULA cortusoides.** Scape 6 or 8 inches high; flowers in umbels, deep rose coloring in early summer. A very distinct and hardy species from Siberia. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.
- P. capitata.** Flowers deep violet-blue, in dense round heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. A native of the Himalayas. 15 cts. each. b.
- P. farinosa.** Pink or purple. 25 cts. each.
- P. auricula.** Bright yellow. 25 cts. each.
- P. officinalis (P. veris).** Cowslip or Palsywort. Flowers bright yellow, in umbels. Plant 4 to 12 inches high. Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.
- P. spectabilis.** Flowers deep rosy purple, six to eight in an umbel. Stalk 3 to 4 inches high. Eastern Alps. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.
- P. Wulfeniana.** A form of the preceding. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.
- P. Japonica.** One of the most beautiful of Primulas. Flowers of various colors—rosy pink, crimson, maroon or white; leaves large; plant 12 to 18 inches high. Moist, shady soil, in rich, deep loam suits it best. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts.
- P. rosea.** This handsome species from Kashmir has bright rosy carmine flowers, with yellow eye. Grows 4 to 6 inches high, and has leaves 3 to 6 inches long. 15 cts. each. c.
- P. Sieboldii.** Flowers fine deep rose, with yellow eye, variable. Root creeping; stem 8 to 12 inches high. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. c.
- P. Carniolica.** 15 cts. each.

POLYGALA Senega (Seneca Snake-Root). 15 cts. each.

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal). The flowers of this plant are not showy, but its foliage is good, and it thrives well in the shade. Lasts nearly the whole summer, and is quite desirable for the shady corner. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. c.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (Mandrake). A hardy perennial, with creeping root-stalks and fibrous roots. Height about 15 inches. Has large, round-lobed, petate leaves. Flowers nodding, almost hidden by the foliage; white, an inch or two wide. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

POLEMONIUM reptans. Flowers in loose-panicled corymbs; blue, sometimes white. April or May. Plant 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. d.

P. Himalayense. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. cœruleum (Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder). An elegant border plant, 2 foot high, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. 10 cts. each. d. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. grandiflorum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. d.

P. pulchellum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

POTENTILLA (formosa) Nepalensis. Flowers yellow, about an inch wide. Plant a foot high. Himalayas. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

PHLOX. Among the hardy perennials of this genus are some of the best garden plants. The dwarf species, like *subulata* and its varieties, are very useful for rockwork. The taller kinds, like *paniculata* and *maculata*, produce some of the most delicately colored flowers, varying from pure white to dark red and purple. They are easy of culture in any good garden soil.

P. frondosa. This is a variety of *P. subulata*; very vigorous, with lilac-rose flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

P. maculata, or decussata. Hybrids. Among these are some of the finest and most delicately colored varieties in cultivation. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. d.

P. pilosa. A pretty native; grows along borders of thickets; 12 to 18 inches high. Slender flowers, of purple or rosy red. 25 cts. each. c.

P. reptans. This is a low species, forming dense beds of its dark green foliage, which at flowering time is often hidden by the large rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. d.

P. subulata (Ground or Moss Pink). This creeping and tufted species grows in broad mats. Likes dry, sandy soil. The rose-purple flowers are very fine in their season. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. d.

P. divaricata. Flowers rose-purple; pretty; a hardy native. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.



Phlox.

PENTSTEMON spectabilis. 2 feet high. Flowers bluish purple; corolla an inch long. June. 10 cts. each. *d.*



Pansies.

Blue, Striped Mixed, Dark Colors, Little Red Ridinghood, Large Spotted Mixed. Seeds from the very finest specimens. Plants, 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. *c.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

PAPAVER nudicaule rose (Iceland Poppy). A fine variety, with rose flowers. 15 cts. each. *d.*

P. croceum. A Siberian variety of nudicaule, with orange-yellow or saffron-colored flowers, large and showy. Plant 8 to 15 inches high. This plant, grown from seed last spring, began flowering in October, and continued to bloom until buried in snow. Perfect flowers were gathered after the ground had frozen an inch deep. Strong plants, 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

P. Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Flowers deep scarlet, usually with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal, 6 inches or more wide. Early summer. Plant 1 to 3 feet high. Native of Armenia. One of the showiest hardy perennials. 15c. each, 2 for 25c., \$1.10 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

P. nudicaule, Choice Mixed Colors. In this we have a mixture of all the best shades, from the darkest to the lightest. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. nudicaule, Scarlet. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. *c.*

P. braetotatum. A fine variety of the Oriental Poppy. 15 cts. each. *d.*

PARDANTHUS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). 3 to 4 feet high. Loosely many-flowered; orange-yellow, mottled above with crimson-purple spots. Needs a rich, sandy loam soil and sheltered situation in winter. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *e.*

PARNASSIA asarifolia. Flowers white; leaves large, kidney-shaped. 12 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

P. Caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). Flowers white. A hardy species; needs moist or wet sandy soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *b.*

PULMONARIA mollis. Flowers blue. In April or May. A native of Europe and Siberia. Closely allied to the genus *Mertensia*. Has handsome mottled foliage. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

RANUNCULUS Asiaticus superbissimus. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

RHEXIA Virginica (Meadow Beauty). Flowers bright purple, in cymes. July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *a.*

RHEUM (Wild Rhubarb) **palmatum angustum.** Flowers borne in a leafy panicle. Height 5 feet. Asia. 25 cts. each.

R. officinale. Flowers small, greenish, collected into dense spikes; stem 8 to 10 feet high, leafy and much branched. A stately, handsome plant. Tibet. 25 cts. each.

R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. 4 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. 2 to 7 feet high, with large yellow flowers, with dark purple centers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *c.*



Papaver Orientale.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood-Root.) An early-blooming, hardy perennial, with large heart-shaped leaves and a white flower over an inch across. Fine for the shady corner or parts of the rockery. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz. *b.*



Parnassia Caroliniana. (See page 22.)

ground, or in almost any ordinary soil. 10 cts. each, 75 per doz. *b.*

SILENE acaulis (Cushion Pink, or Moss Campion). Flowers pink, or rarely white, half an inch wide. Plant about 2 inches high. A densely tufted perennial. A native of Europe; also found on the summit of Mt. Washington. 25 cts. each. *b.*

S. Pennsylvanica. 4 to 8 inches high; flowers pink. 15 cts. each. *c.*

S. pumila. A low tufted species, flowers coming out at the base. 15 cts. each. *c.*

S. rupestris. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Schafta. Flowers purple, erect. Peduncles bearing one or two flowers from June to October. 6 inches high. A native of Prussia. A fine little plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). Flowers deep crimson, few and loosely cymose. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.10 per doz. *c.*

SCUTELLARIA macrantha. Flowers an inch long, blue. Eastern Asia. 10 cts. each. *c.*

S. alpina. Blue or white. 10 cts. each. *c.*

SPIGELIA Marilandica (Maryland Pink-Root). Plant 6 to 18 inches high. Flowers more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within; quite distinct and showy. Likes a shady place. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

STATICE Tatarica (*S. incana*). Flowers bright ruby red; leaves in tufts at the base. Plant a foot high. 25 cts. each. *c.*

STACHYS lanterna. Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls; leaves very thick and soft; stalk and leaves clothed with dense wool. A fine border plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). This elegant, hardy trailing perennial is a native of Switzerland, Italy, etc. Flowers red or pink, in panicle bundles; very fine in ornamentation of rock-work. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

SAXIFRAGA Virginiensis. A small native, with white flowers in early spring. 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz. *b.*

SEDUM Anacampseros. Flowers violet, numerous; stems creeping. Siberia. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

S. Maximowiczii. Flowers in a dense, flat, spreading cyme; yellow. Late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. 15 cts. each. *c.*

S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each.

S. nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. spectabilis. Flowers numerous, half an inch wide; pink, in flat-topped cymes. Stems 1½ inches to a foot high. Probably a native of Japan. 15 cts. each. *c.*

S. hybridum. A low-spreading species, with yellow flowers. Fine for rock-work. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

S. acre (Mossy Stone Crop). A pretty species for rock-work. 10 cts. each.

SENECIO aureus (Golden Ragwort). 1 to 3 feet high, with numerous bright golden yellow flowers. Flourishes in bogs, moist

*Solidago nemoralis.*

SOLIDAGO nemoralis (Golden-Rod). Flowers very bright yellow, beginning early in August. Racemes dense, at length recurved. Common in dry, sterile fields. 10 cts. each.

SMILACINA stellata. A foot or more high; leaves dark green; flowers white, in a raceme; fruit striped with dark red. Will grow in shade or sun, or in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

STYLOPHORUM diphyllum (Celandine Poppy). A fine early-blooming plant, growing a foot high, and forming fine, large clumps of dark green foliage, among which come numerous large showy yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. d.

THALICTRUM minus. Flowers yellow, green, drooping in lax panicles. Summer. Northern Europe. Fine foliage. 15c. ca. c.

T. dioicum (Early Meadow Rue). 1 to 2 feet high; flowers in April or May; purple. Has fine delicate foliage; nice for the shady corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. d.

T. polygonum (Tall Meadow Rue). 3 to 6 feet high; flowers white. 20 cts. each. d.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A fine native of the state from which it takes its name. About 2 feet high, having bright yellow flowers along the upper part of the stalk. 25 cts. each. d.

T. Thabacea. 25 cts. each. d.

TIARELLA cordifolia (False Mitrewort, or Foam Flower). A plant of much beauty in leaf or flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and thriving in almost any soil and position. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in full sunlight. Flowers creamy white, star-shaped, on stems well above the foliage. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort). This is a fine decorative plant for naturalizing among shrubbery, along the margins of woodland walks, etc. They form fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, and bear numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers in great profusion. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

TROLLIUS (Globe-Flower). One of the most attractive groups of early spring flowers. They like plenty of moisture and thin shade.

T. Asiaticus. 12 to 18 inches high; flowers dark yellow. Siberia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.

T. Europæus (Golden Ball). 6 to 24 inches high; leafy; flowers pale yellow. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. b.

T. giganteus. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. b.

T. laxus (American Globe-Flower). Flowers somewhat resemble those of the buttercup, but are larger and lighter. It is an early bloomer. Likes moisture and shade. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. b.

TUNICA saxifraga. Flowers pink. A small, hardy perennial from central and southern Europe. Thrives in any light soil. Fine for planting on rock-work and in front of the mixed border. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. c.

TRITOMA uvaria grandiflora (Red-hot-poker Plant). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

TRILLIUM (American Wood Lily, Indian Shamrock, or Three-leaved Nightshade). These early blooming perennials are useful for shaded situations. They are among the first to appear in spring, and their dark green leaves are pretty after the flowers are past. They like a moist, well-drained soil, with an abundance of leaf-mold or peat worked into it. Early autumn is the best time for planting, yet it may be successfully done in the spring if taken before it has made much growth.

T. cernuum. This species has a nodding white flower; grows about 15 inches high, and bears a large red berry in fruit. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a.

T. erectum (Purple-flowered Trillium). A common species in cold woods, with medium-sized purple flowers and large rhomboid, dark green leaves. Fine for cool and shady situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

T. erectum album. A fine variety with white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

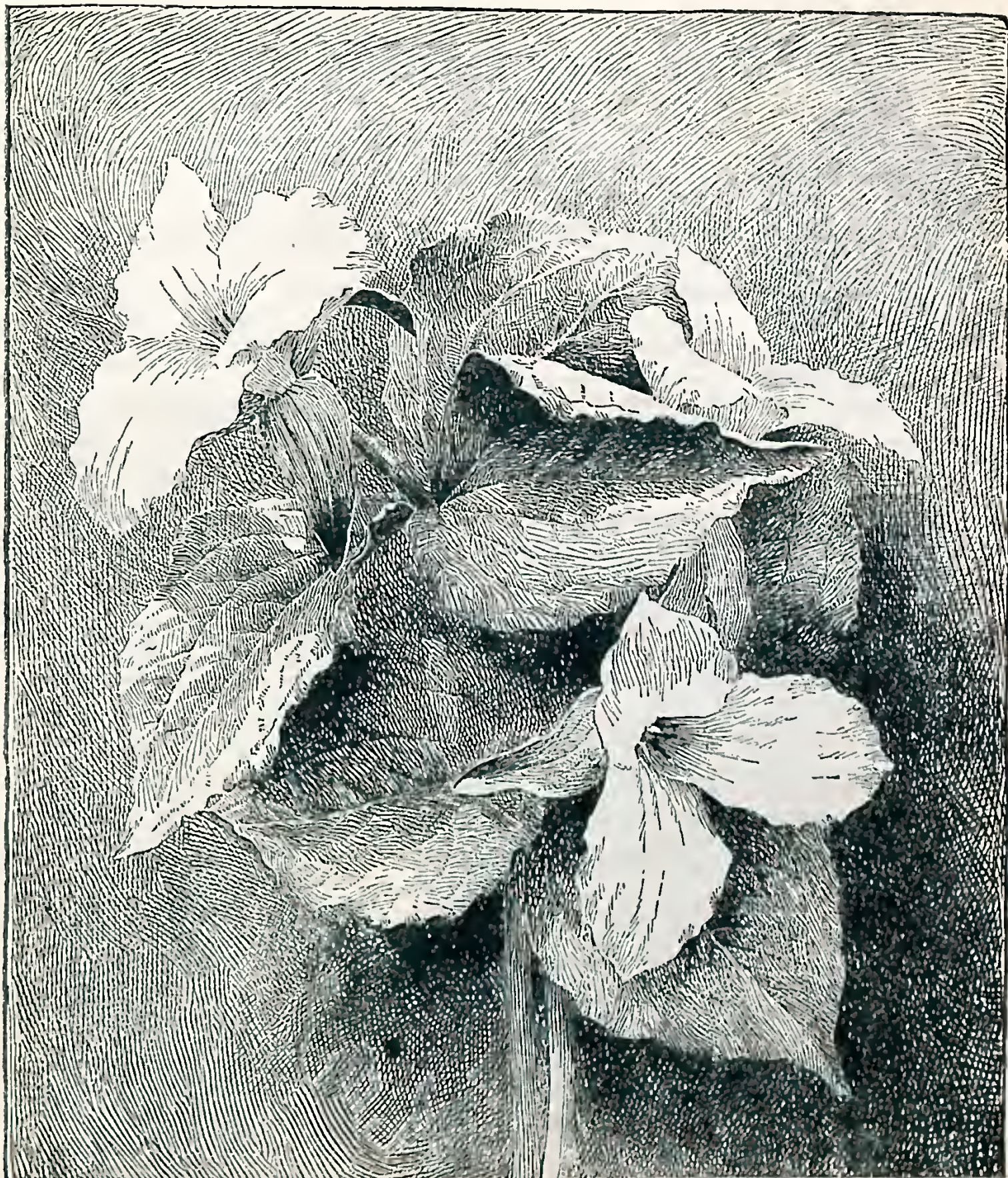
T. sessile. 6 to 12 inches high; flowers dark purple, not very showy, but the large, usually variegated deep green leaves are among the handsomest. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. a.

T. sessile, var. **Californicum**. I am greatly pleased with this plant. The large, almost pure white petals are very fine, and the foliage is large and rich, making a nice background to the flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T. nivale (Small White Trillium). The earliest species. 2 to 4 inches high; petals white. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. a.

T. grandiflorum. This is generally considered the finest species. It is a really charming plant, blooming in early spring, and bearing a large, pure white flower, which when fully expanded is not rarely 3 inches wide, turning to light rose with age. A very popular species; I sold nearly thirty thousand plants of this last season. 8c. each, 80c. per doz.; price per 100 upon application. a.

T. erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). Flowers white, with purple stripes; very fine. 20c. ca. a.



Trillium grandiflorum. (See page 24.)

TRILLIUM recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves blotched with white. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *a.*

T. ovatum. A white-flowered species from Oregon. 15 cts. each. *a.*



Viola Canadensis.

T. stylosum. I am very much pleased with this plant. Although not so large as *T. grandiflorum*, its flowers and foliage are more durable. At first the flowers are white or pale rose, but with age turn to a darker shade, and this change is not the change of decay. They retain their full freshness long after the change. The flowers last a long time, and then the three good-sized leaves last after those of other sorts are dried up and gone. All points considered, it is one of the best species. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *b.*

UVULARIA grandiflora (Bellwort). 12 to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and light yellow pendent flowers; fine for shaded locations. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *b.*

VERBASCUM Chaixii (Nettle-leaved Mullein). Flowers yellow; plant 3 feet high. South and central Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

V. phoeniceum. Very effective free-growing perennial, producing many erect spikes 2 feet in height, thickly set with white, purple, rose and red flowers. 12 cts. each. *c.*

V. nigrum (Dark Mullein). Flowers bright yellow; very pretty. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Western Asia. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *d.*

VIOLA Canadensis. The Canada white Violet is one of our prettiest species. It is often 18 inches or more high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. 12c. ea., \$1 per doz. *b.*

V. pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). Flowers purple-blue. Likes dry, sandy soil and full sun. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *a.*

V. pedata, var. bicolor. A fine variety of the above, with the flower violet. 12c. ea., \$1 per doz. *a.*

V. pubescens. A common wild Violet, with yellow and white flowers. 15 cts. *a.*

V. Alpestris. A charming little plant a foot or so high, bearing an abundance of white and yellow flowers; very pretty and desirable. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. *b.*

V. Sagittata (Arrow-leaved Violet). Flowers large, purple-blue. 10 cts. each. *b.*

V. primulaefolia (Primrose-leaved Violet). 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *b.*

V. palmata, var. cucullata. Variable in size and color of flowers. 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz. *b.*

V. cornuta (Horned Violet). A native of Switzerland and the Pyrenees. Flowers pale blue or white. A profuse bloomer and very pretty. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *b.* Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

V. Zoysii. Very early, if not the first to flower. Flowers violet, purple and white. A charming species. 10 cts. each. *b.*

V. rostrata (Long-spurred Violet). 3 to 6 inches high; flowers pale violet. Found on shaded hillsides. 10 cts. each. *b.*

V. blanda (Sweet-scented Violet). A small species with white flowers. 10 cts. each. *a.*

V. canina, var. Muhlenbergia. 12 cts. each.

V. rotundifolia. 10 cts. each.

VERONICA paniculata. Amethystine-blue flowers in loose, many-flowered racemes. 3 feet high. Southwestern Europe. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

V. incana. Flowers blue in racemes; plant 2 feet high. Native of Russia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

V. repens. A low, creeping species. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

V. spicata. Flowers bright blue, in a dense spike. Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

V. gautianoides. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

V. longifolia. About 2 feet high, with lilac flowers. Central Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *c.*

V., Mixed Sorts. 15 cts. each. *c.*

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear's Grass). 4 to 8 feet high. The leaves form a rosette at the base 1 to 2 feet high; flowers large, creamy white, borne in a branching panicle, often 200 on a plant. Well suited to city dooryards or lawns; of a distinctly tropical appearance when in flower. 20 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

Y. angustifolia. 30 cts. each.

ZYGADENUS venenosus. 10 cts. each. *b.*

Z. paniculata. 10 cts. each. *b.*



Yucca filamentosa.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. The Cypripediums, for example, are some of them—very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with a little care, then an exception, force well.

TREATMENT.

- (w.) Plenty of moisture, in peat and loam, and in the shade; answer very well for bog-plants.
- (x.) Always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.
- (y.) Heavy calcareous soil, or mixed with fine limestone.
- (z.) Good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Adam and Eve, or Putty-Root). (z.) One of our native Orchids, which is not as showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dries down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. 15 ets. each, \$1 per doz. b.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Stemless Lady's-Slipper). (x.) This is another handsome native, producing flowers 2 inches in length; handsome rose. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work. 15 ets. each.

C. arietinum (Ram's-head, Lady's Slipper). (w.) A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. 20 ets. each, \$1.50 per doz. b.

C. candidum (Small White Lady's-Slipper). (x.) A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. 15 ets. each. b. Autumn delivery.

C. calceolus (English Lady's-Slipper). (y.) Bears 1 to 3 large blossoms. Sepals and petals brownish purple, sack of clear, bright yellow. Fragrant. A fine species, about a foot high. 25 ets. each, 2 for 40 ets. b.

C. Californicum. A fine species from the northern part of California. Not hardy. 50 ets. each.

C. fasciculatum (z.) From Oregon; needs protection in winter. 30e. ea.

C. Mountainum (occidentale). (z.) This charming little Lady's-Slipper is a native of Northern California and Oregon, and in New England needs a good protection of leaves during winter. Its delicate white and purple flowers are among the most charming. 25e. ea. 2 for 40e b.



Cypripedium or Lady's Slipper.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (w, x, or z.) One of the best native Orchids. 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. One of the best hardy Orchids for permanent planting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. b.

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (w, x, or z.) Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. b.

C. spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). (w.) This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems, 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Fine, strong plants, that will bloom the first year. 20 cts. each; extra plants, 40 cts. e.

GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

G. Menziesii. 20 cts. each.

G. repens Is similar in some respects, but smaller. It is an easy plant to grow in the shady corner. 15 cts. each. 2 for 25 cts. a.

LIPARIS lilifolia (Twayblade). (z.) 3 to 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a. Autumn delivery.

L. Loeselii. 10 cts. each.

LISTERA convallarioides. (w.) 15 cts. each.

HABENARIA ciliaris (Yellow-Fringed Orchis). One of the best American species. Bright orange flowers. Fine plants for autumn delivery. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts., \$1.25 per doz. b.

H. dilatata. (y.) Pearly white fragrant flowers. 20 cts. each.

H. fimbriata. Handsome purple flowers. 15 cts. each. b. Autumn delivery.

H. psycodes. (w.) Much like the preceding, but later. Moist thickets. 15 cts. each.

H. orbiculata. 15 cts. each. (b). Autumn delivery.

H. elegans. An Oregon plant. 20 cts. each.

ORCHIS Spectabilis. (z.) 6 inches high. Pretty purple and white flowers with white, ovate, undivided lip. The flower-scape is from 4 to 7 inches high and bears one or more nodding flowers. A native of rich, moist woods. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Habenaria fimbriata.



Liparis lilifolia.

TENDER BULBOUS PLANTS.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place.

CALOCHORTUS Bonplandianus. This large Mexican species is one of the finest. It is quite different from the California species, because it is so late in starting in the spring. It is wintered like tigridias, in a warm, dry place, and planted about the middle of May. It produces in great profusion—often 15 or more per bulb—large, dark purple and yellow, partly drooping bell-shaped flowers, on stems of good length. The flowers keep well when cut. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a.



Calochortus.

AMARYLLIS formosissima (Jacobean Lily). A large Mexican species, with cardinal-red flowers. 15 cts. each, c.

BESSERA elegans (Mexican Coral Drops). Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy or gravelly soil and sun. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. a.

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star-Flower). A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost in variably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide, durable, slightly fragrant. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. a.

COOPERIA Drummondii. Cooperias have almost white, amaryllis-like flowers and grass-like leaves. Should be treated like tigridias. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. b.

C. pedunculata. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. b.

C. Oberwetteri. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. b.

NEMISTYLIS flava. Has pretty light yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a.

TRITONIA CROCOSMIFLORA. Flowers orange-scarlet, very pretty. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

TIGRIDIA Van Houttei. 2 or 3 feet high, with 10 to 60 purple and lilac flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, in long succession; the greatest bloomer of any bulbous plant I ever saw. The flowers are not striking on account of their color, but upon examination they are very beautiful, and are borne in great abundance until killed by frost. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. a.

OXALIS Hernandezii. Handsome divided leaves and an abundance of light, rosy flowers. A very fine, attractive plant. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. a.

O. decaphylla. Flowers deep rose-purple; very pretty. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. a.

O. latifolia. Handsome variegated leaves and light rosy flowers. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. a.

O. lasiandra. Flowers scarlet, very pretty. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. a.

O. Deppei. Flowers white. 5c. each, 30c. per doz. a.

ZEPHYRANTHES Lindleyana. About 8 inches high, with handsome rose purple flowers an inch or more wide. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. a.

Z. sessile. The flowers vary from white to purple. 15c. a.

Z. striata. A fine little plant, with white flowers tinged with rose, 1 to 3 inches wide, on very short stems. The flowers keep coming for a long time, and are quite durable. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz. a.



Cooperia.



HARDY FERNS.

There are said to be about 2,500 species of Ferns in the world, but the greater portion of these are tropical species. Probably not more than 50 or 75 of all this number would be hardy enough to withstand our northern winters—at least, be successfully grown as hardy plants. The farther north we get, the fewer the number of species. There are about 120 specimens on the Isthmus of Panama, while the whole of North America north of Mexico contains scarcely 150 species. Those that are hardy make very fine foliage plants. There is a great diversity in their sizes and forms, and the smaller species are well suited to go into shaded rock-work, while other tall-growing species may be used in shaded or partly shaded parts of the garden. The *Osmundas* are tall-growing, strong species. A group of six or more of these planted in a well-prepared soil make a fine display the second or third year after planting. If the soil is moist, by using a mulch about them they may be grown in the sun. The Ostrich Fern, *Onoclea struthiopteris*, can also be treated in the same way, but the soil must be kept moist. Peat, leaf-mold and sand make good mixtures. Ferns require good drainage as well as moisture, and any preparation of soil without drainage is useless. Spring is generally considered the best season for transplanting Ferns. I have set them in autumn with good results. If set in late autumn a good covering should be placed over the plants. During the past season I have had very good success in transplanting in midsummer. All the fronds should be cut off at this season and the plants well watered, occasionally if the weather is dry. New fresh fronds will start out at once, and I have obtained a better root-growth by setting plants at this season than at any other.

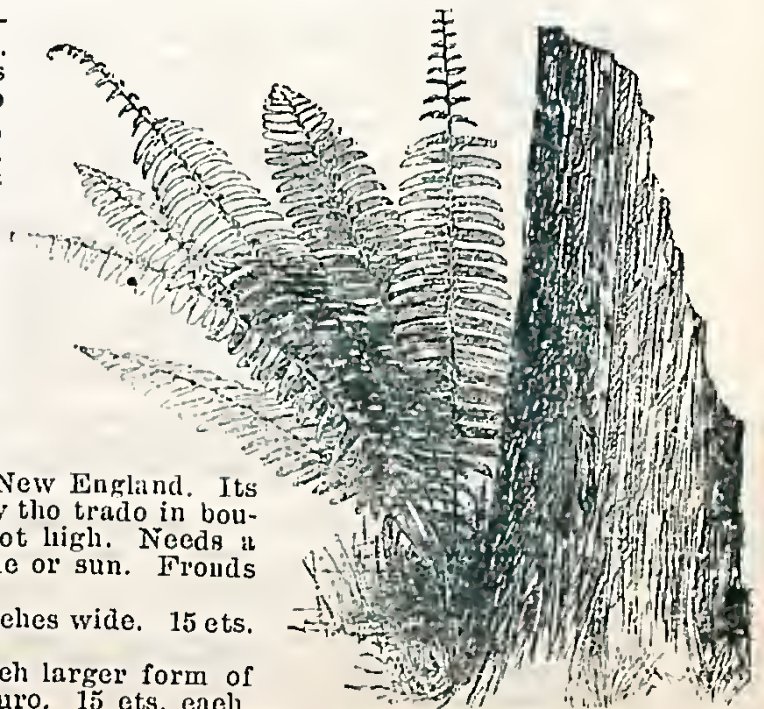
ADIANTUM pedatum (Maiden-Hair). This charming native is too well known to need description. Attains a height of about 1 foot, forms large tufts or clumps, is quite hardy, and easy of culture when once established. It likes a moist, drained, gravelly or sandy soil, with leaf-mold and shade. Its young buds are so tender that it should be set in early spring, or in autumn. Fine clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

ASPIDIUM aculeatum, var. Braunii. This beautiful Fern is found growing in cool mountain ravines, usually along the margins of mountain brooks. The fronds grow in a circle often 2 feet by 6 inches wide. It is a chaffy and hairy Fern, easy of culture when once established. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. c.

A. acrostichoides (Christmas or Dagger Fern). One of the most common and valuable Ferns of New England. Its evergreen fronds are already extensively used by the trade in bouquets and other decoration. Grows about 2 feet high. Needs a moist, well-drained soil. Will live in either shade or sun. Fronds evergreen. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. e.

A. cristatum. 1 or 2 feet high. Fronds about 3 inches wide. 15 cts. each.

A. cristatum, var. Clintonianum. This is a much larger form of the above, often 4 feet high. Quite easy of culture. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. e.



Aspidium acrostichoides.

ASPIDIUM Boottii. A tall, narrow-fronded species; is a native of our ash swamps, growing with such plants as *Habenaria psycodes*. It likes shade, peat and moisture. A charming hardy Fern. 15 cts. each. c.



Asplenium ebeneum.

evergreen fronds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 4 or 5 inches wide. It is nice for cool, shaded locations, and is easily grown. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

A. spinulosum var. dilatatum. 25 cts. each.

A. thelypteris. Varies much in different localities. Fronds erect, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. A good Fern for the borders of bogs or moist, peaty soil. Likes leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. c.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. One of our best native Spleenworts, with tall, narrow fronds, often more than 3 feet high. It likes shade and a moist, rich soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

A. ebeneum. 9 to 15 inches high, growing mostly in rocky soil. A pretty little Fern with slim fronds, quite distinct from most hardy sorts. Likes a thin shade. Valuable for rock-work. 10 cts. each. a.

A. Filix-femina (Lady Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Foliage fine and delicate. Sun or shade, if given sufficient moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

A. Filix-femina Michauxii. A narrow form of the Lady Fern. 1 to 2 feet high, with erect fronds. Does well in the sun, in moist, loamy or sandy soil. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. d.

A. thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). About 3 feet high, with fronds twice as long as its stalks. Nice for the shady corner. Likes moisture and rich, peaty soil. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

A. trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). A delicate little Fern, with fronds 3 to 5 inches long. Nice for sheltered pockets of the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. a.

A. viride. One of the smallest Ferns in New England. 20 cts. each.

BOTRYCHIUM Virginianum (Moonwort). Very interesting; in two parts—the fruiting segment extending much above the sterile, the latter more handsome. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. b.

B. ternatum. Smaller, with fronds more durable, which last green all winter. 25c. ea. a.

Botrychiums are no longer classed with ferns.



Dicksonia. (See page 32.)

A. Filix mas. 25 cts. each.

A. Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). Not rarely 4 feet high, with fronds a foot or more wide. One of the finest Aspidiums. The bright green fronds often have a yellowish tinge early in the season, before they have attained full size. Later they are darker and duller. It likes a moist, well-drained, loamy soil, with partial shade. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. d.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). A large, evergreen species, quite common and very useful. Fronds thick, with a bluish tinge, and are very durable. Cut specimens will keep a long time. Fronds 1 to 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches wide. Its home is rich, rocky, sheltered hillsides, but any shaded, well-drained situation suits it, and it can be grown in the sun. Small plants are fine for the rockery. Very useful for planting rocky, shaded slopes. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. d.

A. munitum. This, the Dagger Fern of the Pacific coast, a fine ornamental species, needs a light covering in winter. 20c. each, 2 for 30c. c.

A. noveboracense. A medium-sized, delicate, hardy Fern, with fronds over a foot high; very thin and frail. Needs shade and a well-drained, sandy soil, with leaf-mold, for its proper culture; very pretty. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. b.

A. spinulosum. This, with its various forms, such as *A. var. intermedium* and *A. var. dilatatum*, is a pretty group, with finely divided, delicate,

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). A fine little Fern for shaded rockwork. It grows naturally in black leaf-mold, on shaded rocks, in 1 to 3 inches of soil. Good tufts, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*

CHEILANTHES vestita. A pretty Fern 6 to 12 inches high, with dark green, hairy fronds. Grows in clefts of rock. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*

C. gracillima A small Oregon species. 15 cts. each.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). Fronds not rarely 2 feet in length; widest at the bottom of the frond, from which it tapers to the top. A fine Fern for the rockery or shaded corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *b.*

C. fragilis (Brittle Fern). Much smaller. 4 to 10 inches high, finely divided. A common but very delicate little Fern. One of the best for the small rockery; also, is admirably adapted for growing in Fern cases. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *b.*

DICKSONIA pilosiuscula (Hay-scented Fern). This is very abundant in the mountain pastures of the White and Green mountains. It has delicately divided fronds 2 feet high; forms dense beds. Easy of culture in moist, gravelly or sandy soil, in sun or shade. It is a valuable species for many localities. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d.*

LOMARIA spicant. From Oregon. 15 cts. each.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Stalks slender and twining. Fine, established plants, 25c. ea. *d.*

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 or 2 feet high. Likes moisture, and will live in sun or shade. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

O. struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). Sterile fronds 4 or 5 feet high, in large specimens 6 to 9 inches wide. A fine, stately Fern, the sterile fronds growing in a circle, the fertile, which are much shorter and unlike the sterile, coming from the center. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *e.*

OSMUNDA rogalis gracilis. A narrow-leaved variety of the Royal Fern. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *e.*

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 3 to 5 feet high, with handsome large fronds. A stately Fern. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *e.*

O. Claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 feet high. The fronds of this Fern are clothed with loose wool when

young. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. *e.*

PELLÆA densa. 15 cts. each.

P. gracilis. 10 cts. each.

PHEGopteris polypodioides (Common Booch Fern). This is a pretty little Fern for the shady corner, with small, three-sided fronds. It spreads from creeping root-stalks, and forms nice, compact masses. A graceful little Fern. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *b.*



Onoclea struthiopteris.



Osmunda cinnamomea.

PHEGopteris hexagonoptera (Hexagon Beech Fern). This is a larger species than either of the others, but somewhat resembling them in outline. It is very easy of culture, and will bear more light than some Ferns. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

P. Dryopteris (Oak Fern). More slender than the preceding, but quite as delicate and handsome. It dies down in early autumn. Needs shade, leaf-mold or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b*.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). Fronds evergreen, small; 5 to 7 inches long, a little more than an inch wide. Suited to rock-work. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d*.

P. falcatum. 20 cts. each.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare (Hart's-Tongue). 20 cts. each.

WOODSIA scopulina and **W. oregana**. 20 cts. each.

W. ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Fronds 2 to 7 inches high, growing in small, dense tufts. Grows naturally on exposed rocks in the sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *d*.

W. obtusa. Fronds 6 to 12 inches high, twice divided. A native of rocky banks and cliffs, in shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c*.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Netted Chain Fern). 12 to 18 inches high by 3 inches or more wide. A bog Fern, yet it does nicely on moist, shady or gravelly soil. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c*.

W. Virginica (Virginian Chain Fern). A taller species than the first; grows in wet swamps and bogs. This Fern is a true bog plant, and should be used as such. It grows in sunny portions of the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *d*.

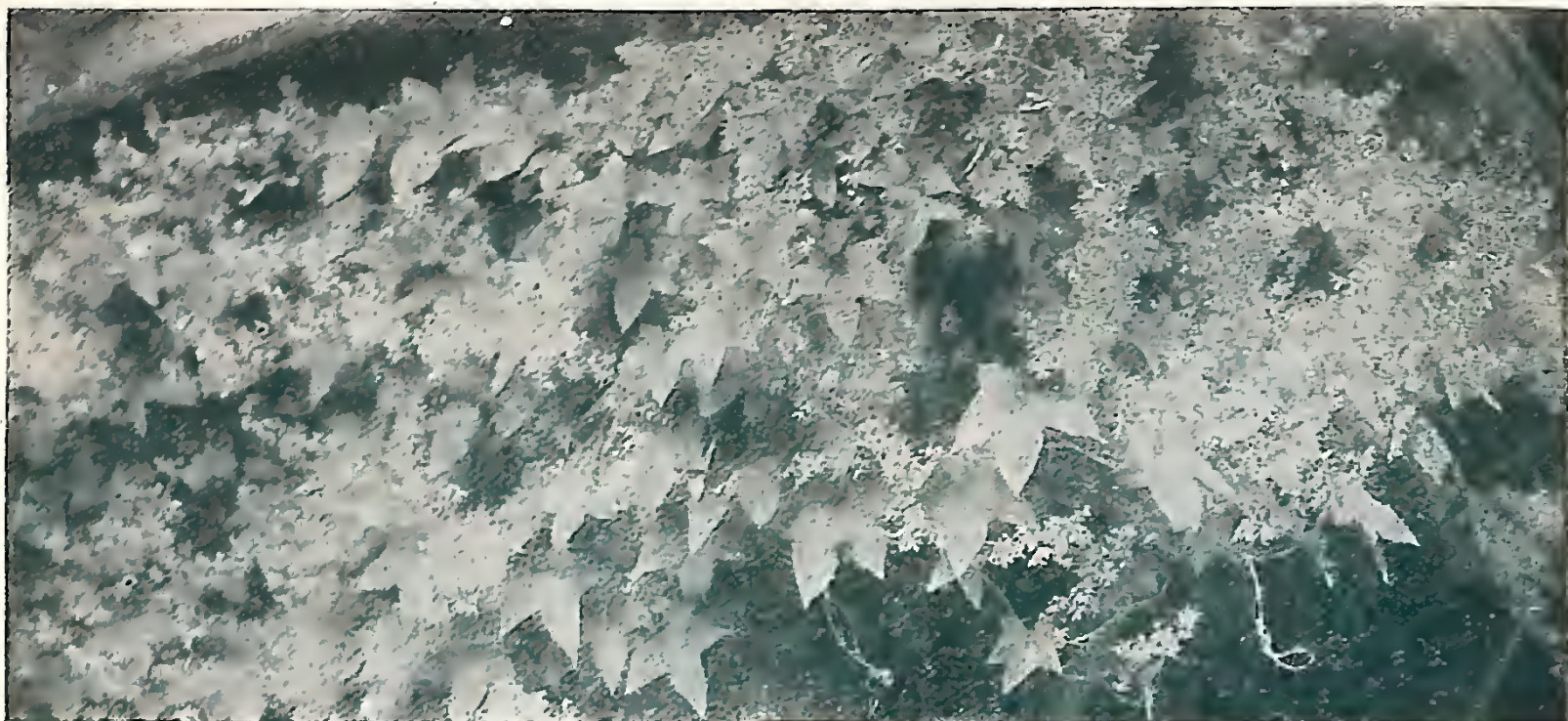
Collections of Hardy Ferns.

MY SELECTION.

Twelve distinct species, suited to rock-work; one of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.



Polypodium vulgare.



VINES, TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine). This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. *c.*

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 25 cts. each. *c.*

APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6c. ea., 50c. per doz. *a.*

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining shrub, which needs to be covered in winter. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when running over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

BIGNONIA grandiflora. A very attractive plant, which produces large, trumpet-shaped, reddish yellow flowers in great abundance. Good strong roots that bloomed last year, 20 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens. (Bitter Sweet). A handsome twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. *c.*



Clematis crispa.

CLEMATIS crispa. This is a southern species, with large light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 26 cts. *c.*

C. vitalba (White Vine). Sometimes called Traveler's Joy. Flowers white, sweet scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

C. viticella (Vine Bower). Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each. *c.*

C. Jackmanni. Handsome, large, dark purple flowers. 35 cts. each. *c.*

C. Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). This common native is a very hardy, fast-growing species, with pretty white, fragrant flowers, followed by the attractive feather-tailed fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CLEMATIS *paniculata*. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25c. ea. d.

C. viorna (Leather-flower). Flowers large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native. 15 cts. each. c.

DIOSCOREA *villosa* (Wild Yam). Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

GAULTHERIA *procumbens* (Aromatic Wintergreen). Three to five inches high, with underground running stems. 12c. ea.

LINNÆA *borealis*. A pretty little trailing evergreen, with small purple and white flowers in pairs. 10 cts. each.

SHORTIA *galacifolia*. This fine creeping evergreen has but recently been introduced. The leaves are roundish, slightly notched and shiny; dark green stems, creeping just below the surface of the soil. Flowers white, about an inch wide. Needs light, sandy soil, with plenty of peat mixed in, and thin shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. d.

LONICERA *Belgica*. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

L. brachypoda. 15 cts. each.

L. brachypoda var. *reticulata*. 15 cts. each.

L. Halleana. 25 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. 25 cts. each.

L. flava. 20 cts. each.

L. parviflora. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

MITCHELLA *repens* (Partridge Berry). A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.

TECOMA (*Bignonia*) *radicans* (Trumpet-Creeper). This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VINCA *minor cœrulea* (Periwinkle). A pretty little half-shrubby plant, with prostrate stems, and dark evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

VITIS *æstivalis* (Summer Grape). This is the species of Grape that climbs to the tops of tall trees. Requires a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, in which it flourishes. 25 cts. each.

V. riparia (Common Frost Grape). Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps, or any unsightly object in the landscape, etc. Seeds, 15 cts. per oz.

V. vulpina (Scuppernong Grape). Native of North Carolina and Georgia, where it is very popular. 15 cts. each.

WISTARIA *Chinensis* (Chinese Kidney-Bean Tree). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes; 4 to 6 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; light blue. 15 cts. each.

W. frutescens. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VACCINIUM *macrocarpum* (Common Cranberry). Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

V. vitis idæa (Mountain Cranberry). Fine tufts, 25 cts. each.



Wistaria Chinensis.



Lonicera Halleana.

Special Bargain Lots—My Selection.

25 Vines and Climbers, 5 kinds	\$1 50
25 Clematis, 4 kinds	1 00
25 Medium-Sized Shrubs, 5 kinds	1 00
25 Trilliums, 4 kinds	1 10
25 Cardinal Flowers	1 25
25 Pontstemons, 3 kinds	1 40
25 Perennial Poppies, mixed colors	1 50
25 Campanulas, 5 sorts	1 25
25 Lilies, in 12 kinds	2 00
25 Iris, of sorts	1 50
25 Aquilegias (Columbines), 6 kinds	1 50
25 Lychnis, 4 kinds	1 40

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES.

All Good Healthy Nursery-Grown Stock.

ACER Pennsylvanicum (striatum) (Striped Maple). A small and slender tree, with striped bark. 2 to 4 feet. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). A tall shrub, which forms good-sized clumps. 3 to 4 feet. 20 cts. each.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). A very ornamental species; quite hardy, and a rapid grower. 2 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each.

A. macrophyllum. Large-leaved Maple of California and Oregon. 20 cts. each.

A. negundo (Box Elder). Attains a height of 40 feet. Is quite hardy and a very ornamental tree. 3 to 4 feet. 20 cts. each.

A. rubrum (Red Maple, or Scarlet Maple). A pretty native species, which thrives in damp soil. 3 to 4 feet. 20 cts. each.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). A very pretty tree which attains a height of 20 feet. One of the first to open its leaves in spring. Plants, 2 feet. 20 cts. each.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum (Horse-Chestnut). 12 to 18 inches. 20 cts. each.

A. rubicunda (Red-Flowered Horse-Chestnut). 18 inches. 20 cts. each.

AILANTUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 6 feet. 25 cts. each.

AZALEA nudiflora. A handsome native shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. viscosa (White Honeysuckle). Grows 4 to 10 feet high; white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. calendulacea (Flame-colored). Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 25c. each.

A. Vaseyi. A new and fine species from the Southern Alleghanies. Fine, established plants, 30c.

A. arborescens. 18 inches. 35 cts. each.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. This charming little overgreen is only 10 or 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. c.

A. arborea. 1 foot. 20 cts. each.

ALNUS incana (Common Alder). 3 to 5 feet. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

A. communis. 3 to 5 feet. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Shad-bush). A very ornamental tree, sometimes 30 feet high, with a profusion of white flowers, in racemes, in early spring. 20 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. Carolina. For plants, 2 to 8 feet, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

B. vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 2 to 3 feet high. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz., 25 for \$1.75.

B. nigra (Birch). 3 to 4 feet. 20 cts. each.

B. papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch). 4 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each.

B. lonta (Sweet or Aromatic Birch). 1 to 2 feet. 10c. each.

CALYANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice). 15 cts.

CASSANDRA calyculata (Lenther Leaf). 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush). A pretty shrub with white flowers. Nice for moist or wet ground. 20 cts. each.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas-Tree). A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.



Azalea calendulacea.

CORNUS alternifolia. A handsome shrub, and well worth planting. 15 cts. each.



Cornus.

C. Sibirica. Handsome, light red bark. 25c. each.

C. sanguinea (Dogberry). Branches pale purple. Flowers greenish white. Europe and north-western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). This shrub has bright, reddish purple bark, which makes it attractive in the winter. Forms large clumps. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

C. sericea (Silky Cornel). 3 to 4 feet. 15c. each.

CORCHORUS Japonicus. Flowers yellow. A small shrub. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. \$1 per doz.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). Low. 1 to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. c.

C. ovatus. Fine for dry sandy or gravelly soil. 35 cts. each.

CLETHRA acuminata. 20 cts. each.

CYTISUS capitatus. Flowers yellow, numerous at the ends of the branches. Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

C. purpureus. A low shrub, with pretty purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. c.

CARAGANA Sibirica. 1½ to 2 feet. 12 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 1 ft. 15c.

CATALPA Kämpferi. 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each.

CYDONIA Japonica atrococcinea. Double. 20 cts. each.

DEUTZIA gracilis. 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

D. crenata. Grows 4 to 8 feet. Japan. Flowers white, in raceme-like panicles. A handsome shrub. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

DESMODIUM Japonicum. 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts. each.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Spurge-Flax). A slender, deciduous shrub. 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes. Europe. 25 cts. each. c.

FAGUS ferruginea purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). 5 to 6 feet. 40 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub. It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow. A native of Japan. 20 cts. each.

F. Fortunea. 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. d.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea). Fine plants, 2 feet and over, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Nice clumps, 1 foot and over, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

ILEX verticillata (Winterberry). A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit, which remains on the bush nearly all winter. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c.

I. lævigata. 15 cts. each.

I. monticola. 8 inches high. 12 cts. each.

JUGLANS nigra. Black walnut, 2 feet. 10 cts. each.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana (Red Cedar). 1½ to 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern. France to Hungary. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

LONICERA ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). 2 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia (Swamp Honeysuckle). 2 to 5 feet high, with cream-colored flowers and light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

L. Tatarica. Fine clumps, 50 cts. each.

- LEDUM latifolium** (Labrador Tea). About a foot high, with pretty cymes of white flowers and woolly leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.
- LARIX Europæa** (Tamarack). A handsome ornamental tree. 3 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each.
L. Americana. A slender tree, with heavy, close-grained wood. 3 feet. 15 cts. each.
- MYRICA gale** (Sweet Gale). A handsome shrub. Good, established plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c.
- PICEA nigra** (Black Spruce). 1 foot. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 1 foot. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- PTELEA trifoliata** (Shrubby Trefoil, or Hop-tree). 2 feet. 15 cts. each.
- PYRUS arbutifolia** (Chokeberry). A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.
- PRUNIS Pissardii**. 3 feet; fine foliage, purple. 40 cts. each.
P. Virginiana (Choke Cherry). 1 to 3 feet. 10 cts. each.
- POTENTILLA fruticosa**. 2 feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- PINUS strobus** (White Pine). 15 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
P. rigida (Pitch Pine). 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts. each.
P. sylvestris. 20 inches. 20 cts. each.
P. inops (Jersey or Scrub Pine). Stocky plants, 6 inches high. 15 cts. each.
- RUBUS odoratus** (Flowering Raspberry). A pretty shrub in cultivation. 4 feet high, bearing numerous dark purple flowers and large green leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.
- RHUS typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.
R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). 3 feet. Nice plants, 25 cts. each. **R. glabra**. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- RHODODENDRON maximum**. 18 inches. 40 cts. each.
R. punctatum. 18 inches. 35 cts. each.
- RHODORA Canadensis**. Flowers showy, rose-purple, appearing before the leaves. A low shrub, which forms large clumps. Likes moisture and peat. 25 cts. each. *c.*
- RHAMNUS alnifolius**. 15 cts. each. *d.*
- STAPHYLEA trifolia** (Bladder Nut). 15 cts. each.
- SHEPHERDIA Canadensis**. 25 cts. each.
- STUARTIA pentagyna**. 1 foot. 15 cts. each.
- SAMBUCUS racemosa** (Red-berried Elder). 20 cts. each.
- SPIRÆA opulifolia**. A fine, vigorous shrub, with handsome foliage and white flowers, in flat heads. 15 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1 per doz.
S. Douglasii. An Oregon species, with rosy flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.
S. Van Houttei. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. **S. Billardi**. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
S. Thunbergii. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
- SALIX Babylonica** (Weeping Willow). 4 to 6 feet. 20 cts. each.
S. myrtilloides. 15 cts. each. **S. candida** (Sage Willow). 30 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus pauciflorus (Snowberry). This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere, but will grow on the verge of cliffs, or where the soil is very thin. 10c. each, 75c. per doz., 25 for \$1.25. *d.*

SYRINGA Josikæa. 25 cts. each.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). 15 cts. **S. Emodi**. 15 cts. each.

TAMARIX. Needs protection in winter.

T. Galica. 2 to 3 ft. 15 cts. each. **T. tetrandia**. 2 to 3 ft. 15c. ea.

TAXUS Canadensis (Ground Hemlock). A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in a moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

TSUGA Canadensis (Common Hemlock). 12 to 15 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

THUJA orientalis. Not very hardy north. 20 cts. each.

VACCINIUM stamineum (Deorberry). 12 cts. each.

V. Canadense. 15 cts. each.

VIBURNUM cassinoides. 2 feet. 20 cts. each.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). 20 cts. each.

V. opulus flore-pleno (Snowball). 2 feet. 20 cts. each.

V. opulus (High Crauberry Bush). Flowers in good-sized white cymes; red fruit. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

V. pubescens. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). 2 years old. 20 cts. each.



Picea excelsa.



Sweet Briar or Eglantine Rose.

ROSES.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such as these, an artificial soil should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. The hardy sorts are best transplanted in October. Tea varieties, or other tender sorts, which need protection in winter, are best planted in spring. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

Anna de Diosbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. 40 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers of a bright velvety crimson shade. 40c.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 40 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear deep rose; very double and full. 40 cts. each.

Catherine Mermet. Delightfully fragrant. Flowers large and full; silvery, satiny rose. This plant bloomed with me last season until the buds were killed by frost. It is one of the tender species, and should be banked in autumn so as to cover two-thirds of what is above ground. 25c.

Rosa arvensis. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

La France. White. 30 cts. each.

Maman Cochot. 30 cts. each.

Dawson. 30 cts. each.

Rugosa rubra. Flowers single; good size; foliage distinct. 30 cts. each.

Rugosa alba. 30 cts. each.

Alpina. 15 cts. each.

Rubiginosa (Sweet Brier, or Eglantine). Handsome, single Rose flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 15 cts. each.

Wichuriana. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 20 cts. each.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers large, compact and fine; of a pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts. each.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. 45 cts. each.

Anna Maria. Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 45 cts. each.

Gloire de Dijon. Very double, in clusters; pinkish buff, shaded deeper pink. 40 cts. each.

THE BOG AND WATER GARDEN.

In planting water lilies and most other aquatics, a good, rich soil should be provided if the best results are looked for.



A Pond of White Water Lilies.

A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For *Sarracenias*, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Water lilies and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in

the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top-dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog-plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog-plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them. Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera obtusifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. sericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis Virginica* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower and Woodbine.

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

Aquatics marked with a star (*) after name—no seeds of these.

ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Is a bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. Height 2 to 4 feet. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.25. *d.*

A. Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Does well in either moist or dry soils. A fine variegated plant. 20 cts. each. *it.*

ALISMA plantago. 15 cts. each.

BUTOMUS umbellatus* (Water Gladiolus). This handsome hardy aquatic is very easily grown along the margins of shallow water on muddy banks. Flowers in umbels, rose-colored. A native of England and Ireland. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog-plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *d.*

CALTHA palustris* (Marsh Marigold). Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., 25 for 90 cts. *b.*

C. biflora. A small species from the Pacific coast with white flowers. 25 cts. each.

C. palustris flore pleno. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

HYDROCHARIS Morsus ranæ* (Frogbit). Flowers rather large; inner portion white, outer segments pale green. Leaves entire, orbicular, cordate at base, about 2 inches wide. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz. *a.*



Sarracenia purpurea.

IRIS pseudo-acorus (Yellow Iris, or Water Flag). Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange yellow. Stem stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog-plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 8 cts. each.

HELONIAS bullata. When not used as a bog-plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers. 25 cts. each. *d.*

NUPHAR advena* (Yellow Pond Lily). Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus. 20 cts.

N. Kalmianum (Small Yellow Water Lily). Flowers less than an inch across. Leaves small. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

N. luteum.* Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35c.

NYMPHÆA alba.* (European White Water Lily). Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

N. odorata (Sweet-scented Water-Lily). Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters. 20c. each, 2 for 35c. *c.*

N. odorata minor.* A smaller form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

N. reniformis.* (Tuber-bearing). Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide. Flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*

NUPHAR polysepalum. A species from Oregon. 25 cts. each

PELTANDRA Virginica (Water Arum). A good bog-plant, with long, petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long, petioled, heart-shaped leaves and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c.*

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest, and probably the hardest of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots. 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog-plants; also fine for pot-culture. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. *c.*

S. flava (Trumpet-Leaf). Flowers yellow, often 4 or 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of rubra. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Drummondii. The variety with beautifully variegated leaves. Fine plants for pot-culture. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.*

SAURURUS cernuus (Lizard's Tail, or American Swamp-Lily). Flowers white, in a dense spike 4 to 6 inches long, nodding at the end. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. This plant is more suited to the sand bog than to peat. It grows along the wet margins of ponds and streams. 15c. ea., 2 for 25c. *c.*

SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus (Meadow-Cabbage, or Skunk Cabbage). This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy, and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog-plant, perfectly hardy, and easy of culture in a peaty soil. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*



A CLUSTER OF CYPRIPEDIUMS, the Lady's Slipper
or Moccasin Flower. (See pages 27, 28.)

A NEW DWARF SWEET PEA.

CUPID



This little beauty is said to have a very dark green foliage and pure waxy white blossoms of large size. The plant is about five inches high and a foot or so wide. Stems about four inches long with two or three flowers on each stem near the ends. A very free bloomer, beginning early in May and continuing until late autumn. Seed of about the usual size, white. Full packets, 20 seeds, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1. Half sized packets, 10 seeds, 15 cents each.

Address

F. H. HORSFORD,
Charlotte, Vt.

P. S. If your summer address is not the same as your winter address and you care for my autumn list, please send it.

 See List of Sweet Peas on other side.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF PLANTS, ETC., WANTED.	PRICE.
	<i>Amount brought over,</i>	